BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1852.....NO. 48.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,	75
Do. do.	3 do.	1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,	3 00
Do. do.	6 do.....do.....do.	5 00
Do. do.	12 do.....do.....do.	8 00
Do. do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do.	12 do.....do.....do.	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal Office. [28-1y]

H. L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v8-tf

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

CORNELIUS DuPRE,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
☞Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C , June 4, 1852 39-12m

A. J. & T. J. JONES,

GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]
D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

SENEN GILBERT,

HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILL TUBS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-1y]

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order. Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid
March 29th, 185 29-1y

D. L. BURBANK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to Polley & Hart's.) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.

He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates. He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage
January 30, 1852 21-1y

M. McINNIS.

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7
WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

OWEN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-ly

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.
☞Office in Washington Bar.
Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851 W. M. MONROE. 3-12m

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old Stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT. I would here take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage I have received at their hands during the time I have been collecting for them, and hope by strict attention to business, and with a determination to please, still to receive a continuation of their confidence and support, as I intend to devote my time to that business.
Refer to Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell, R. H. Grant, Esq., Geo. R. French, Esq., C. Myers, Esq., and Messrs. Potter & Kidder.
I will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties whenever inducements are offered. My office will be in the Store of Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield, at which place I will be found, unless when out attending to business. In my absence any communication left with Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield for me, will be handed to me.
I will attend, as usual, to the sale of real estate, hiring servants, renting houses—or any other business in which an active agent is wanted. A. A. B. SOUTHALL.
Wilmington, Feb. 20, 1852 24-tf

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to receive BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.
THOS. W. PLAYER.
Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Bladen county, that he has taken A. McKinzie's old stand in Elizabeth, for the purpose of carrying on the HARNESS MAKEING BUSINESS of every deicription, on as reasonable terms as possible. J. FLYNT.
April 16, 1852 32-tf

JUST RECEIVED, (30 days from New York,) 100 prs Gents' Prunell and Linen Congress Gaiters, suitable for the season.
Also, a fine assortment of Children Shoes, for sale at the Wilmington Boot and Shoe Store.
July 9. JONES & GARDNER.

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.
Nov. 10, 1851. 7v1 12m* A. MORGAN.

General Notices.

FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE the valuable and well improved Lot in Kenansville, formerly occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. This Lot contains about half an acre of land, and upon it are two buildings—a spacious Workshop and Lumber House, which are new and well fitted up for Carriage Manufacturing. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated for business of any kind, and especially affords a rare inducement to persons who are desirous of embarking in a mechanical or mercantile life. A liberal credit will be given if desired. If not previously disposed of it will be sold at auction, in Kenansville, on Tuesday of next September Court. Any further information can be obtained from the subscriber. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD.
Kenansville, Duplin County, N. C., July 9, 1852. 45 4t

BLACKSMITH WORK.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs those in want of work in the BLACKSMITH LINE, that he is prepared to execute the same with the utmost despatch. He will pay particular attention to all kinds of Mill work, repair and put up Steam Engines, repair Steam Boilers, and Ship work, &c. &c. All Mill work will be warranted.
He may be found at the Shop of L. Wood, at the foot of Mulbury street.
Refer to P. K. Dickinson, Thos. M. Gardner, O. G. Parsley, W. W. Pierce, Col. McRae, Dr. Anderson, and Mill owners generally. SAM'L BURTT.
Wilmington, N. C., July, 9th, 1852 44-6m

GUANO! GUANO!

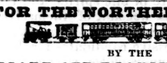
PERUVIAN GUANO, of the latest importations, and of superior quality, which I will sell at the lowest market price, in lots to suit purchasers.
ALSO—Patagonia Guano, Bone Dust, Building and Agricultural Lime. For sale at the lowest market rates, by
WM. ROBINSON,
No. 4 & 6 Hollingsworth st., near Pratt st. wharf,
June 25, '52—42-3m] Baltimore, Md.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th of April last, his negro man TOM. He is about 6 feet high, weighs from 170 to 180 pounds, and looks sneakingly; his eyes are very red. I cannot tell what he had on when he left. He has a wife at J. W. Brock's, in Jones county. I understand he is harbored in Onslow and Duplin counties.
I will give the above reward for his apprehension or confinement in any Jail so that I can get him: and I will give an additional reward of One Hundred Dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any person or persons that should harbor him. R. J. R. HATCH.
Comfort, Jones co., N. C., June 10, 1852 41-tf

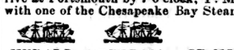
GUNS, GUNS.—Just received, and for sale, a large supply of genuine ENGLISH GUNS, made expressly to order. POLLEY & HART.
June 10 40-3m

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES



BY THE
SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.
The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers,



HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA,
for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.
By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.
The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3½ o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.
An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.
An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT, for passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.
For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon. E. N. PETERSON, Agent.
Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co.,
Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. 225-1tw 3m
Com. Wilmington; Observer, Fayetteville; Register and Standard, Raleigh; Republican & Patriot, Goldsboro; Southener, Tarboro'; Danville Register, and Roanoke Republican, will copy once a week for three months, and forward accounts and copy of the paper to the office of the Company at Portsmouth, Va.

$70 REWARD.

I WILL give the reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me or to the Jailor of New Hanover county, for JESSE HOLLY, who broke Jail on the night of the 31st of May last. He was convicted at our last Superior Court for the crime of Arson. HOLLY is a light mulatto, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, straight light hair, tolerably well made, speaks quick and clear, and bad countenance, having the look of a rascal;—and Twenty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to the Jailor of the aforesaid county, of SAMUEL A. WOODSON, who broke Jail at the same time with Holly; he was charged with Highway Robbery. Woodson is about 40 years old, 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high, spare built, black hair, dark eyes, has a scar on his left wrist, stoops forward, and speaks gruff.
OWEN PENNELL,
Sheriff of New Hanover county.
Wilmington, N. C., June 3d, 1852 39-tf

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE, at manufacturer's prices, two of Messrs. R. Sinclair & Co.'s improved thirty inch French Burr Stone Corn Mills, for plantation use—warranted to grind from four to five bushels of fine Meal per hour with four ordinary size horses. Those who are in want of a first rate Mill will please call and examine, or address
D. L. BURBANK, (sign of the Turk,)
July 2—43 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

LARGE MARBLE MONUMENT.

A LARGE FAMILY MONUMENT, completed in the best style, of the very best American Marble, is offered for sale at a reasonable price. For particulars, apply at THE JOURNAL OFFICE.
May 20, 1252. 218-1t—37-tf

$30 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Marlboro' Distriet, S. C., about eight months ago, his negro man named CESAR, aged about 25 years, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 inches high, speaks pleasantly, and has a pleasing countenance. He is probably lurking somewhere between Elizabethtown and Wilmington, as he was but recently heard of as being in Bladen county, in company with a negro girl from the same neighborhood with himself. He claims the girl for his wife. He was also heard of on Lyons' Creek, in New Hanover county.
The above reward of Thirty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in any Jail in North or South Carolina, so that he can be got.
S. EMANUEL.
Marlboro' District, S. C., Feb. 6, 1852 22-tf

$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayboro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.
August 1st, 1851—47-tf] S. BELL.

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.

A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful.—The inventor feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.
ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1y

ORANGES AND LEMONS. 100 boxes good Lemons; 40 boxes good Oranges; 500 Cocoa Nuts; 75 boxes Raisins. For sale low by WILKINSON & ESLER.

BEESWAX FOR SHIPPING.—We want 4,000 lbs. of Beeswax for export, and will pay *cash*—the highest market price. SCOTT & BALDWIN, Market-st.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Department of the Interior for the re-issuing to me of Bounty Land Warrants No 14,527, for 40 acres, the original having been burnt when my dwelling was distroyed by fire on the 18th of June last. JOHN GREEN.
Duplin County, 22d, July, 1852. 47-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1852.
ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.
Lott Croom vs. Jesse J. Moore.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is absent from this State, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, and Alexander McRae, President of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, having been summoned as garnishee in this case, notice is hereby given to the defendent, that unless he appears at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in the town of Wilmington on the second Monday of September next, and plead answer or demur to said writ, the same will be taken pro confesso and the property in the garnishees hands condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiffs demand.
Witness, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Wilmington, the 22d day of July, A. D. 1852.
July 23—46-6t.] L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1852.

IT is considered by the Court, that the rule by which the order in which the dockets shall be taken up, be rescinded, and it is ordered as one of the general rules of this Court, that hereafter, the cases on the State docket shall be first tried, and when that docket shall be concluded, the Court will proceed with the trial of the cases on the appeal docket, and the cases on these two dockets being disposed of, the Court will then hear the causes on the regular trial docket.
L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
July 22d.—[46-tc] [Herald and Com. copy weekly.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1852.
PETITION TO SELL LAND.

George O Walton, Admr of Oliver Jones, vs. Jesse Jones, Nancy Jones, Henry Jones, Calvin Jones, Jincey Jones, and Julia Jones, heirs at Law of Oliver Jones, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jincey Jones, one of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on her. On motion, in open Court ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, for the said Jincey Jones to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, and answer, plead or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to her and heard Exparte.
Witness, L. H. Marsteller, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wilmington, the 8th day of July, A. D., 1852.
L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
Wilmington, July 9, 1852 44-6w.

Union Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store, No. 23 Fulton Street, New York.

THE undersigned solicit the attention of all purchasers of implements for the Farm or Plantation to their assortment, which includes many of the most recent improvements in the leading articles in their line, all of which they will sell at prices to insure satisfaction to the buyer, ESPECIALLY Railway Endless Chain Powers, for one or two horses, of the Wheeler Patent, so often awarded the first premium at the State and County Fairs, where they have been exhibited. Railway Powers, warranted, Warren's & Trimble's Iron Sweep Powers, Triple of Circular Power, Plows, Harrows, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Portable Burr Stone Mills, Wagons, Carts, &c. &c. Field and Garden Seeds of RELIABLE QUALITY, Fertilizers, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Our descriptive Catalogue illustrated with cuts, will be sent gratis when two to four Post Office Stamps are remitted, according to the distance. RALPH & CO.
July 16, 1852 45-3m

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to make payment by the 15th of August, as money must be had.
THOMAS C. CRAFT, Market Street.
July 8, 1852 259-2t

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th instant, his negro man HENRY, and JENNY Henry is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; weighs from 160 to 170 pounds; has small eyes; speaks slow, and has rather a down look when spoken to. I cannot tell what clothes he had on when he left. Jenny is a very likely girl; rather yellow complexioned; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that they are lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne county, near the line of the three counties. The girl was raised on Saracta, and they may be gone there.
I will give a reward of Fifty Dollars for the return of Henry, or for his confinement in any Jail in the three counties; and a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the above Jails.
All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
DR. P. HOBBS,
June 28, '52—43-3m] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N.C.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with the wharves, and is now in condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.
He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1851 1-12m

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having bought the *Carriage Factory* formerly carried on by N. S. NEALE, on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite the Livery Stables of H R. NIXON, Esq., respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute all work in the above line, in the most fashionable, substantial and neat style.
He is also prepared to *Shoe Horses*, in a manner that will give satisfaction. He is also prepared to execute all *Smith work* connected with riding vehicles: also, to repair Drays, Carts and Waggons of every description.
He has now been carrying on the above business for several months, in Wilmington, and believes that he has given general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a liberal continuance of patronage.
☞All vehicles to repair, or horses to shoe, sent by servants, must be accompanied with a written order, or they will not be attended to. JOHN H. LANE.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15, 1851 6-11m

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
AT PORT DEPOSIT, Md.

THE undersigned are prepared to do all kinds of Casting, among which they enumerate:—Railroad Castings, such as Switch Plates, Frogs, Turnouts, Chairs, Car-wheels, &c. &c.; Hollow-ware of all sizes; Stoves and Plough Castings; Iron Railing, variety of patterns, made and set; Bridge Castings made and fitted; Job Work of all kinds, in their line, finished in the neatest manner and at the shortest possible notice. MACHINERY of all kinds constructed; Engines of various powers, Sugar Mills, Cotton Gins, Tobacco and Hay Presses, Mill Gearing of all kinds made to order, &c.
Situated at the terminus of the Tide Water Canal, the great outlet of the immense iron and coal regions of Pennsylvania, they believe, with the facilities thus afforded, they will be enabled to furnish Castings and Machinery on such terms as will prove satisfactory.
By a strict attention to business, they hope to receive a liberal portion of patronage, which they respectfully solicit.
MARSHBANK, CHRISTY & CO.
J. D. MARSHBANK, R. CHRISTY, E. D. M'LENAHAN.
Port Deposit, Md., May 11, 1852 210-3t—36-6m
☞Mr. J. M. ROBINSON, Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, is our authorized Agent to receive orders for all work in our line of business. M., C. & CO.

MEMENTO MORI.

THE subscriber, agent for John Ivor McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purpose, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give both in workmanship and price, satisfaction. Orders by mail will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.
Dec. 5, 1851—13-tf S. R. FORD, Agent.

SPRING STYLE OF GENT'S DRESS HATS.—Drab Beaver, extra fine Black Moleskins, very light, for Summer wear, received weekly from the manufactory, and for sale by C. MYERS, Hatter.

NOTICE THIS.—I will charge interest on all accounts due me of longer standing than 30 days, the goods which I sell are nearly all cash articles, and I am compelled to charge interest, when they are sold on credit.
May 14 M. McINNIS.

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN.
Feb. 21, 1851] Loudon's wharf.

Schools.

Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, *RICHMOND, VA.*

THE fifteenth annual course of Lectures in this Institute will commence on MONDAY the 11th of October, and continue until the ensuing March.
R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
S. MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
CHAS. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D., D. monstrator of Anatomy.
The study of PRACTICAL ANATOMY may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at inconsiderable expense.
CLINICAL LECTURES are regularly given at the COLLEGE INFIRMARY and RICHMOND ALMSHOUSE.
The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with Medical and Surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical instruction. Many Surgical Operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students being freely admitted to the Wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of disease.
EXPENSE—Matriculation fee, $5; Professors' fees (aggregate) $105; Demonstrator's fee $10; Graduation fee $25.
The price of board, including fuel, lights and servants' attendance is usually $3 to 3 50 per week.
The Catalogue, &c., containing fuller information concerning the Institution, will be forward to those applying for it or specific enquiries will be answered by letter.
July 23, 1852. 46-4t S. MAUPIN, M. D., Dean of the faculty.

Jacksonville Male and Female Seminary.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in October next, under the supervision of able and competent teachers. No pains will be spared on the part of the Trustees to supply, and at all times keep supplied the Academy, both Male and Female Departments, with all the necessary appurtenances belonging to such an Institution. And from the encouragement the School has heretofore met with, they have thought proper to make a considerable deduction in the fees for tuition, which will be as follows:

MALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	In lower branches, Spelling, Reading, &c.,	$6 00
2d "	Higher branches, Grammar, Arithmetic,	10 00
3d "	With Algebra, Greek and Latin,	12 50
4th "	With lectures on all the higher branches,	16 00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	Spelling, Reading, &c.,	$6 00
2d "	Writing, Mathematics,	10 00
3d "	Including Philosophy, & all higher branches	12 50
	French, Latin, Greek,	15 00
	Music on Piano with use of instrument,	15 00
	Music on Guitar,	10 00
	Painting and Drawing,	4 00
	Embroidery in needle-work,	2 50

Good board can be obtained in respectable families in the village and vicinity, from $5 to $8 per month.
JASPER ETHERIDGE, Pres't.
A. J. MURRELL, Sec'y.
July 16 45-tf

MASONIC ACADEMY AT LONG CREEK, N. C.

THIS Institution has just been opened under the direction of a competent and experienced Teacher.
TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar and Geography,	$7 50
Second class of same, including History, Philosophy, and the use of the Globes,	12 00
Higher branches of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek,	15 00
Second class of same, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Logics and Metaphysics,	18 00

French, Spanish and Italian will be taught at the usual prices. To young gentlemen and ladies desirous of acquiring a facility of speaking and writing these beautiful languages, this Institution, it is presumed, will afford an excellent opportunity.
Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from 5 to 7 dollars per month.
This Institution is to keep clear of all sectarian opinions.
J. D. POWERS, Pres. Board Trustees.
March 26, 1852 29-tf

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 1st day of March next.
Rev. William H. Christian, A. B., graduate of R. M College, Principal.
Tuition per Session of five months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar, and Geography,	$7 50
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy,	12 00
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek,	15 00
Second class of same, with lectures on the most important subjects,	18 00

French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required at the usual prices.
Board in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, $7 00 per month. Board may be obtained for at least *thirty* pupils.
Should the School require an Assistant, a competent Female will be employed to take charge of the Female department. N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Academy, Sept. 16, 1851. 9-1wd-wtf
P. S.—It is desirable, that as many pupils should be present at the commencement as can conveniently be.

JULY 8th.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED AT THE BOOK STORE THIS DAY! The following new and cheap publications:
Viola, or Adventures in the far South-west; by Emerson Bennet, author of, and companion to the Prairie Flower.
The Diary of a London Physician; second series, by Samuel C. Warren.
Rose Ashford, or the Ruined Gamester; a thrilling story, by Blanchard.
Ben Brace; by Captain Channer. We do not hesitate to rank Ben Brace with the best Nautical tales of Cooper and Maryatt.
ALSO,
Grace Aguilar's new work.
The Days of Bruce. A story, by the Author of Home Influence. This excellent work is now before the American public, and those who have heretofore perused the works of this gifted authoress, will be delighted with this opportunity now afforded of again reading one of her delightful books.
The Daltons, or Three Roads in Life; by Chas. Lever.
Pequinillo; a tale, by G. P. R. James. The best work from the pen of James.
Old Saint Paul's. A tale of the plague and the fire, one of the most exciting and thrilling stories ever published.
The Five Love Adventures of Solomon Slug, full of humor and fun.
Chamber's papers for the people.
Eoline, or Magnolia Vale. A novel, by Caroline Lee Hentz. The story is absorbingly interesting, every character being well drawn and the incidents exciting.
THE GENERAL SCOTT Almanac for the year 1853, containing a correct History of the incidents in the life of this famous General. For sale by L. H. PIERCE

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with a constant and full supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE, of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1852—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

PURE GINGER WINE.

PURE Jamaica Ginger has long been celebrated by the Medical Faculty, both in Europe and America as the most grateful stimulant and carminative which can be given to the human system.
In cases of Dyspepsia, Flatulent Cholic, and feeble state of the alimentary canal, it has no rival. It promotes digestion, counteracts Dysentery, and all disarrangements of the bowels, relieving Rheumatism, Incipient Gout, and naturally increasing the flow of animal spirits, and invigorating the whole system. For sale by L. N. BARLOW.
j30 [Com. and N. C. Tel. copy] Granite Row, Front st.

IMPROVED CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP, FOR SALT, HARD, OR SOFT WATER.—This Soap has powerful cleansing properties, which readily remove Oil, Paint, Dirt, &c., from every description of goods, without injury to them. It is superior to any other Soap for washing woolen goods, as it prevents their *fulling*, and leaves them entirely free from gummy and resinous substances usually left in them when common family or rosin Soaps are used. It is the best Family and Toilet Soap now in use, and *fifty per cent.* cheaper, for all domestic uses than any other Soap. For sale by
L. N. BARLOW, Granite Row, Front st.
j30 [Com. and N. C. Tel. copy.]

REMOVAL.
Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunbams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. Also, Harness of all kinds.**
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 43-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
*For the Cure of Dysentery. Diarrhœa

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUG. 6, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. WM. R. KING,

Of Alabama.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."

FRANKLIN PIERCE

Proclamation!

To all to whom these presents may come, greeting, and we beg of you, be ye newspaper Editors, Post Masters, Poll-holders, or any other sort of person in possession of returns, to send them right on by horse-power, or steam-power, or telegraph, or whatever way we can get them soonest, at our expense, and we will return the compliment, and send to all our friends all the returns we can collect, as soon as we get at them. Wake up—stir up—tumble up—and give us the returns.

☞ If political campaigns tend, under the most favorable circumstances, to produce personal feelings and animosities, how much is that tendency increased when direct appeals are made to such personal feelings, for the purpose of subserving political ends? How carefully then, should such a course be guarded against—how little aid or comfort should it receive from a liberal-minded community.

We were deeply pained to find in the columns of the Wilmington Herald of last Saturday, an appeal to the "Whigs of New Hanover," the staple of which was a deliberate effort to excite prejudice against two gentlemen of this town, who are guilty of the crime of being Democrats—we allude to Daniel Dickson and Wm. C. Bettencourt, Esqs., and through these means to make some little party capital against Gov. Reid.

What point there is in the attacks of the Herald upon Mr. Dickson we cannot see, for no fault seems to be found with his course as State proxy in the Cape Fear Bank. The affair upon the face of it bears evidence of nothing but political or personal rancor; which, the writer can best say. One thing *we* can say, however, and it is this—liberal-minded and efficient Whig gentlemen connected with the direction of the Cape Fear Bank, have expressed to us their satisfaction at having democratic gentlemen associated with them on the part of the State, who could thus be enabled to bear witness that no political favoritism is exercised in dispensing Bank accommodations. No matter how well any institution is managed, if it be exclusively in the hands of one party, a prejudice will grow up against it in the minds of the other party,—especially if a portion of the stock be owned by the State, and therefore, in some measure, the property of every tax-payer.

The same considerations are fairly applicable to the Railroad. The Herald makes a great parade about Messrs. Hall and DeRosset being displaced to make way for Messrs. McRae and Bettencourt.—Now, this is all flummery. If the stockholders set such a high value upon the services of these gentlemen, they could easily find a place for them, as they actually did. Mr. Bettencourt is an attentive business man—a gentleman whose integrity cannot be questioned—and, we will venture to say, not the least valuable director of the Road. That he is a democrat, every liberal-minded man of any party will consider an advantage, as his presence and that of other Democrats in the Board of Directors must have the effect of doing away with some of that prejudice to which their almost total exclusion has given rise among the people of the district and of the State.—The testimony borne to the value of Mr. Bettencourt's services as a business man, by the stockholders of the Cape Fear Bank, who without any solicitation, elected him a Director of their institution when comparatively a very small stockholder, we place against the diatribes of the Herald. As for the assertion that his whole course has been *in opposition to the road*, we need only state that in the most critical period of its history, when the bill was pending for allowing a new mortgage for the relaying of the road to take precedence of that in favor of the State, Mr. Bettencourt was in attendance on the Legislature using his best efforts for the success of the bill, which finally did succeed and save the road.

The Democrats in New Hanover county outnumber the Whigs three to one, or perhaps more—nearly four to one; and yet, *when* did *ever* a Whig Governor appoint a member of this majority to represent the State on *any* occasion? With what grace or propriety, then, can the Herald raise the hubbub which it does, about one or two Democrats being placed in the direction of a State work. Strange as it may seem to the Herald, Democrats are free white men—tax-payers—mutual owners with other citizens of the State property, and *have* a right, and *will* exercise that right, to a share in its management and disposal.

We were happy to see a better feeling pervading the management of our institutions—the Railroad among the rest; Democrats and Whigs have, of late years, been appointed indiscriminately, and this course of conduct has benefited the Road by helping to do away with the prejudices naturally engendered by an opposite course. We hope that the current of good-feeling will suffer no interruption through the ill-timed and imprudent electioneering of the Herald.

But let the blame of hostility to our road and our interests be placed where it really belongs. Let it not be forgotten, that during the session of the Legislature before last, JOHN KERR *of Caswell*, the present Whig candidate for Governor, came to Raleigh in company with Mr. Tunstall, the President of the Richmond and Danville road, and other Virginians, to press upon the Legislature the enactment of a charter for a railroad to connect Danville, Va. with Charlotte, North Carolina, which would have cut the State in two, carrying all the produce of the centre and West to Richmond or Charleston—which would have established a rival line through the centre of the State, straighter and shorter than our line would be, even after the completion of the Manchester road,—which in fact, would have sacrificed all that the State and the town of Wilmington have already expended for the old road and for the Manchester road, and which moreover, would have sealed our commercial bondage to Virginia and South Carolina. When next the railroad feelings of our people are appealed to in favor of Mr. Kerr, and against Mr. Reid, let not this brilliant achievement of Mr. Kerr's be forgotten. If Mr. Kerr had succeeded, where would the Wilmington and Raleigh railroad be—where the Manchester? We repeat the question, where would they be?

Will the Herald *dare* to find fault with the characters of Wm. C. Bettencourt, Daniel Dickson, James T. Miller, Gen. Murphy, or other Democrats who have been removed from office here on account of politics? Until it can, with what grace can it keep up the present whining appeal which it is making about proscription. Until it can show that Democrats are not citizens of the State or tax-payers, or entitled to any consideration, it had as well cease lamenting that such an outrage has been committed as the placing of one or two of them in the direction of public works in which they have a mutual interest with their Whig brethren.

The Election.

Before this paper reaches our subscribers, the election will be over and the die cast. A Governor of the State, State Senators and Commoners, as well as Sheriffs will have been elected. We must hope for the best. We *do* hope that Mr. Reid is again elected Governor, and that there will be a Democratic majority in both Houses. We hope too, that no feelings of estrangement to which the local struggles may have given rise among Democrats, will survive the occasion which gave them birth, or interfere with their cordial co-operation in the grand demonstration in favor of Pierce and King in November next.

A sense of duty to our party and its organization, and its implied, if not direct pledge of support to the nominees of the County Convention, has forced us to occupy a position of antagonism to Mr. Powers and his friends. This antagonism of course has had reference solely to his position as a candidate, and has been without any personal feeling on our part. Whatever may turn out to be the result of the election, and we confess—as convention men, we most sincerely hope that it may be favorable to the nominees—we yet feel certain that this struggle once over we will be found working and striving shoulder to shoulder, for the election of Pierce and King—without the shghtest interruption of our political or personal friendship. And by the bye, we'll elect Pierce and King. We will.

In noticing some anonymous communications, we have spoken of disappointed aspirants. It would seem that some have supposed the expression used with reference to E. Cantwell, Esq. Mr. Cantwell assures us that if so used they do him injustice;—that he is not, and has not been a candidate either for any office or any nomination, before a county convention. Of course, as our remarks were general, Mr. Cantwell is the best judge of how far they apply to himself, and since he assures us they have no application, we have nothing more to add. The gentleman is too well known here to require or admit any endorsement from us. We make this personal explanation in order to do Mr. Cantwell full justice. Of his political course, our views are unchanged,—we cannot begin to approve of it; but these things will disappear now that the local contest is over, and in the zeal of co-operation for Pierce and King, minor matters will be overlooked or forgotten. Harmony is wanted, and harmony and co-operation we must and will have.

The Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company.

This Company has got into the difficulties attendant upon a miscalculation of the obstacles to be overcome, as well as of the amount of money necessary to overcome them, and these difficulties have been aggravated, to some extent, at least, by want of practical experience in such matters, on the part of the President and Directors, and of business competence and energy on the part of the Engineer.—These are about the facts of the case. The work could not, under any management whatever, have been completed for $200.000—nor for less than $100,000 more—if for that—and then it would be cheap, for 99 miles of slack water navigation. It was a miserable mistake, or misrepresentation, of Mr. Thompson—the Engineer—to represent that it could be done for $200,000. It was also nonsense to talk about its being done in one or two seasons. That, again, was impracticable. The Company have evidently been unfortunate in the choice of an Engineer. These are the dark features of the affair. Now let us look at the bright.

Although it is probable that more prudent management might have saved $25.000 or $30,000, still, that is the whole amount of the loss; although it is also certain, that common sense would have led to the expenditure of money in such a way, that if the funds failed to complete the whole work, that upon which the money had been expended, would at least have been available, which is not the case; still, that which has been done, appears to be well done. It is true, that it will require fully one half more than the original calculation to finish the work; yet even then it will be cheap, and we think pay in dividends—certainly in business to an extent we have little idea of. It is the most purely North Carolina of any work in the State, and will not be abandoned, as evidenced by the resolution passed at the meeting last evening in the Masonic Hall. Our indefatigable and public-spirited business men will once more come up to the work, and it will be put through.—But it must be put through by prompt business men, and in a prompt, business manner; and some arrangement must be made with the old Cape Fear Navigation Company.

Mangum and Justice.

Since it has become fashionable with all the strong Whig partizans about here to swear by Scott, and remember Graham in their prayers, it seems only due to themselves, to hold a meeting and pass a vote of thanks to Mr. Mangum, and acknowledge the error which they committed in denouncing him for going for Scott. Let them also take back the epithet of "traitor," which they applied to him, and hail him as the savior of the Whig party. It would also be proper, we think, that an appropriate service of plate should be presented to him; and we think it also proper, that a certain resolution of the Whig District Convention, which met here some two months since, in which an endorsement was given to Mr. Badger, but none to Mr. Mangum, should be reconsidered, and Mr. Badger's name stricken out and Mr. Mangum's inserted. There is much truth in the old proverb, that what is sauce for the goose, should be sauce for the gander. If Mr. Mangum was objurgated in April and May for Scottism, why should not Mr. Graham share a similar fate in July and August; or *vice versa*, if Mr. Graham is praised, why should not Mr. Mangum be praised also? The receiver is as bad as the thief. Mr. Mangum is the thief—Mr. Graham the receiver.

We call for a Mangum ratification meeting. To be sure, nobody at Washington city in April last pretended to deny or question the influence under which Mr. Mangum and the other Scott men acted. The presence and hand of Seward were both seen and felt and acknowledged. To be sure, no new light has been given upon the subject, but now Scott is the nominee, and Graham is the nominee—and Whig gentlemen that as late as June, swore they would never submit to Scott, have boldly marched up to the line, and—*submitted*. It's of no use trying to make fish of one and flesh of the other. Mangum is just as sound as Graham, and has a prior claim.

☞ As appears from the Treasurer's statement, the nett amount of United States funds in the various depositories and subject to draft on the 26th of July, was $15,960.735 94, of which $14,254 50 was in the depository at Wilmington, N. C.

☞ The steamship Hermann arrived at New York on the 3d, with Southampton dates to the 21st ult., and London and Liverpool to 20th ult.

The accounts from the growing crops in Great Britain and Ireland, are very favorable. The elections are very unfavorable to the present Derby ministry, which must have a brief tenure. Its fall will ensure the prompt and friendly adjustment of the question about the fisheries.

Louis Napoleon has been taking a tour through the various provinces of France, where he has been received with magnificence and hailed by the title of Emperor.

The Calumny against General Pierce Doubly Nailed to the Counter.

The Boston Post of the 28th ultimo contains the following:

"The undersigned having had their attention called to a communication published in the Manchester Democrat of the 8th of January last, and republished in the Washington Republic of the 13th instant, purporting to give an account of Gen. Pierce's speech at New Boston last winter, deem it due to truth to make the following statement:

"We were all of us present on the occasion referred to, and are therefore able to speak positively in regard to the truthfulness of that report. We do not hesitate to pronounce it, without any qualification, a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. In whole and in part, in substance and detail, it is entirely and grossly false, and was so denounced by those of us who saw it at the time of its original publication. No one expression there imputed to Gen. Pierce is correct, and most of them is entire fabrications, without the slightest shadow of truth.

Gen. Pierce's speech upon that occasion was an able, bold and eloquent vindication of the course pursued by the Democratic party of the State in rescinding the nomination of John Atwood, their former candidate for Governor, on account of his joining with the abolitionists in their opposition to the compromise measures. He spoke of the fugitive slave law as an act in perfect conformity to the requirements of the constitution, and one which we were bound by the highest considerations to observe and execute in good faith. He alluded to the arguments made use of by the higher-law politicians, and denounced their doctrines as fanatical and dangerous. He showed that their objections to the present fugitive slave law applied with equal force to the act of 1793, and even to the constitution itself. The law of 1793, he said, had received the approval of Washington and of many of the wisest and purest patriots among the founders of our republic, and he considered these men as moral, as virtuous, and as conscientious as those noisy abolitionists who were now trying to overthrow the institutions they have established.

To us who are acquainted with the character of the warfare the abolition organs of this State have been accustomed to wage against the democratic party, communications in their columns like the one above referred to occasion no surpise. Here they can deceive no one. But as a desperate attempt has been made abroad to prejudice Gen. Pierce, by reviving some of their miserable falsehoods, we have deemed it no more than a simple act of justice to publish over our own signatures the foregoing declaration.

Walter French,	Dustin Marshall,
J. C. Flanders,	W. B. Johnson,
J. M. Campbell,	Charles Bennett,
B. F. Ayer,	George W. Hacket,
J. N. Haynes,	A. L. Hutchinson,
J. L. Kennedy,	of Manchester,
Perley Dodge,	Elijah Monroe, of Amherst,
Thomas R. Rutterfield,	John S. Carr,
Alfred Story,	Jeremiah Austin,
Oren More,	Dan'l B. Austin, of Goffstown,
B. B. Whittemore,	Jesse Carr,
Wm. Parker, of Francestown.	George Bowers, of Nashua,
William H. Bachelder,	Daniel Dodge, 2d,
John Gregg,	Parker Bartlett,
John Smith,	Stephen Bennett,
Aaron White,	Jacob Bennett,
Jesse Wilkins,	John Cochran, 2d,
Frank Flanders,	Ezra Corles,
S. F. Burnham,	James B. White,
Wm. Bachelder,	Horace Philbrick,
William Dodge,	Samuel Dodge,
David Gregg,	Abner H. Bentley,
George G. Fox,	William Bantley,
James E. Flanders,	Benj. Dodge, 4th,
Benjamin Fletcher,	Hiram Dodge,
Robert Whipple,	Isaac Bartlett,
Jeremiah Burnham,	John Giddings,
Benj. T. Livingston,	Henry Damon,
Peter Jones,	Henry Hutchinson,
A. W. Jones,	Asa M. Mellen,
George Adams,	Russell Walker,
Daniel Campbell,	John Dorman,
Josiah Warren, Jr.,	Jacob Davis,
R. B. Cochran,	Ebenezer Follansbee,
Daniel Shepherd,	Parker B. Wilson,
John Q. A. Caldwell,	James Wilson,
Benjamin Fairfield,	Amos S. Lull,
Silas K. Hadlock,	Samuel Davis,
Kendall Hadlock,	Joseph Gregg,
Joseph Fairfield,	Elias E. Dickey,
Joseph A. Leach,	Samuel Cochran,
John Lynch,	Isaac Cochran,
Thomas Smith, Jr.,	William G. Burton,
Israel Shepherd,	James Buxton,
Ephraim Fox,	Benj. S. Woodbury,
Samuel Putnam,	D. A. Tewksbury,
Moses Abbody,	E. H. Woodbury,
David Marshall,	Joshua E. Woodbury,
James Cristy,	Nelson N. Philbrick,
Wm. Parker,	Stephen Fippen,
E. H. Parker,	Mark Colburn,
Cyrus Wilder,	Thomas J. Stone,
Levi Chamberlain,	John Shirley,
Moses Woods,	John Shirley, jr.,
Wm. Parker, Jr.,	Willard Colburn,
Daniel Dodge,	Daniel Gregg, of New Boston.

JULY 24, 1852.

This, we think, is pointed and explicit enough to satisfy the most skeptical. The Post vouches for the character and standing of the signers as follows, and the Washington Union says that it is in possession of a letter from one of the most respectable gentlemen in New Hampshire, to a member of Congress, giving precisely the same information in respect to the character and standing of the signers the Post does. The Post says:

"The evidence is both negative and positive. It pronounces the abolition reports of Gen. Pierce's speech as a tissue of *falsehood*, while it as distinctly affirms what he did say as to this law. The Republic may like to know as to the character of some of these signers. Now, Benjamin Fletcher was chairman of the New Boston meeting; George G. Fox is the town clerk of New Boston; John Gregg is the present representative of this town; Daniel Campbell, R. B. Cochrane, and several others, have heretofore represented New Boston in the legislature; Jesse Carr, of Goffstown, and William Parker, of Francestown, are the judges of the court of common pleas; Perley Dodge, of Amherst, is clerk of the superior court; Elijah Monroe, of Amherst, is high sheriff of the county in which he resides; Walter French and Isaac C. Flanders, of Manchester, are two of the wealthiest and most respectable citizens of that city; and B. B. Whittemore, of Nashua, is one of the State Senators. Such are some of the signers to this document. A more specific and conclusive piece of testimony it would be hard to find. It nails the abolition reports to the counter as the basest sort of coin.

"But the Republic likes contemporary testimony as to the views of Gen. Pierce. Now, it happens that he made, three weeks after his speech at New Boston, another speech at Bradford. In his speech he spoke of the fugitive-slave law enacted 'in accordance with the requirements of the constitution.' An account of this speech was published in the Union Democrat of January 28, 1852. The following is the portion relating to this law:"

"'This law had been pronounced constitutional by the highest judicial authorities, and contained not a single principle that did not exist either in the statue of 1793 or in the common law. Under these circumstances, it was our duty to sustain and obey it. If other views should prevail, it would be considered as an expression of determination on the part of the North to disregard the plain provisions of the constition; and every one might see the result. The Union could not long exist, and the two sections of the country would soon be involved in a civil war, to which, for fierceness and atrocity, the history of the world has furnished no parallel.".

Now, the statements contained in this abstract, in all these letters, and the above certificate, agree with Gen. Pierce's letters and speeches on the compromise measures and the fugitive-slave law, and are in harmony with his whole political course. We challenge one and all to produce a clearer record as to any northern man. We affirm, with entire confidence, that here at the North, from first to last, openly and boldly, with a power of argument and a persuasive eloquence that few can command, he has stood up boldly as the defender of the constitution and the rights which it guaranties, and as the opponent of abolitionism and its monstrous higher-law doctrines. He unravelled its intrigues, and tore the mask from its selfish demagogues. In 1850, when the question was whether the compromise measures should be sustained, he appeared at the great Union meeting, November 20, 1850, at Manchester—those meetings which abolitionism in all its phases here ridiculed or denounced—and there made a most powerful speech. He stood on broad constitutional ground. "If (his words were, while the abolitionists were hissing around him) the constitution provided for the return of fugitive slaves, it should be done. That was what he wanted to do; that was what our fathers agreed we should do; and that was what the friends of the Union established by them wanted to do." [Hisses.] "These (said General P.) are the arguments of the 'higher-law,' I suppose.'

The same year in a private letter he writes:—What are the North and the South but component parts of our common country—parts which should be regarded as absolutely inseparable; not merely united by reciprocal rights and obligations arising under the constitution, but bound together by ties of affection, common interest, and reciprocal respect.? On the 16th of March, 1852, in a public letter, he regards the triumph just achieved in his own State, where abolitionism was debated, as "the triumph of right over wrong—of the democracy single handed over all factions and combinations—OF FIDELITY TO THE CONTSITUTION AND THE UNION OVER VIRTUAL TREASON TO BOTH."

The Wilmington Herald of Saturday last, parades, with evident satisfaction, the affidavit of one A. T. Foss, a man who *has been* a Baptist preacher, but is not so now, but a ranting and hypocritical abolitionist, to the effect that he, Foss, made a true report of the speech of Gen. Pierce at New Boston, just as though a man who would coolly, deliberately, and maliciously give currency and publication to a falsehood, would have any scruples about swearing to it. And the Herald furthermore adds a certificate from AMOS TUCK and Jared Perkins, members of Congress from New Hampshire, bearing testimony to the character of Goodale, the Free Soil Editor of the Manchester Democrat—the right hand man of the Editors of the Herald, Observer, etc. By the way, Amos Tuck is precisely on a par with John P. Hale—only not so good a fellow. Jared Perkins is a Whig, and voted against the Fugitive Slave Law.

These men—Tuck and Perkins—say that they "*believe* Goodale has a fair reputation, wherever he is known." To show how well this reputation is founded—so far at least, as truth is concerned, and at the same time put to rest a miserable clamor, which has been dinned into our ears with the pertinacity of a parrot call, let us look at one of his statements in a letter to a gentleman of this town, triumphantly published by the Herald, the Raleigh Register, and the other North Carolina allies and vouchers of this notorious Free Soiler and abolitionist. He (Goodale) says:

"You may rely with the utmost confidence on the entire accuracy of the report of Gen. Pierce's speech at New Boston. *It was not denied either publicly or privately.*"

In a letter published by the Washington Republic of the 29th, Goodale says:

"The accuracy of the report *was not denied by a single paper*, until the recent manifesto of the Washington Union."

Now here, says the Washington Union, in the teeth of Goodale and his *certified* veracity, and the men who certify it, is the language of the Union Democrat, [published in Manchester, N. H.] of January 14th, 1852,—the first issue of that paper after the report had appeared. The Union copies from the Union Democrat of that date, then before it:

"He repeated what Mr. Ayer had stated before, 'that the present fugitive-slave law, about which so much noise is made, *was in no particular different from the law* of 1793, under which we had lived nearly sixty years.'

"The above is an extract from the New Boston correspondence of the Abolition Democrat, giving an account of the speech of General Pierce in that town on the 3d inst. General Pierce said no such thing. He did say that the law of 1850 contained no provisions which were not imbodied in the law of '93 *and in the common law*; and he repeated it two or three times in the same words, so that he *was* 'fully understood' by everybody except this correspondent. Elder Foss, *alias* 'A Voice,' *did* inquire why it was necesary to pass the present law. General Pierce replied: for the very good reason, that the old law had been declared unconstitutional, inasmuch as it required a service of State officers which they were not bound to perform. '*A Voice*' was heard very frequently during the meeting, but we apprehend it will not very soon trouble General Pierce again.

"*It is equally untrue that the General used any such language as is ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat.*"

Where now is Goodale's boasted and *certified* veracity?—what becomes of the repeated assertion that the accuracy of the report was not contradicted at the time? What, in fact, becomes of the whole conspiracy against Gen. Pierce?

The Washington Union bears still further, and, if possible, more conclusive testimony; and its farther remarks are so pertinent, that we adopt them as our own. The Union says: "The original manuscript of the document containing the original signatures has been placed in our possession, and it must be regarded as *the direct testimony of the meeting itself as to the speech* of General Pierce. But this is not all nor the most. *We now state, as a matter of our own personal knowledge, that Gen. Pierce, over his own signature, has repeatedly denounced the report in question, of his speech at New Boston, as grossly false—as a tissue of falsehoods, and a complete and total misrepresentation of what he then said.* This precludes the necessity of any further testimony on the subject; and if we allude to the matter again, it will be not to vindicate General Pierce from a charge as senseless in itself as it is utterly exploded by the evidence, but rather to hold up to the just indignation of the country the foul conspiracy which the whig leaders and organs have made a part of their partisan warfare, not only upon General Pierce, but upon the right of the people to know his true position."

We ask our Federal cotemporaries, if they have one spark of generosity, the least desire to do justice, to come out like men and acknowledge that this has been a base and contemptible attempt at fraud; and that they, like others, have been deceived. Let them, if on no other account, yet for their sakes, make this *amende*, lest they be placed in the same category with the miserable authors of this most miserable cheat.

Messrs. J. B. Ashe and Outlaw—More Enthusiasm.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Standard, writing under date of July 28th, alludes as follows to the above mentioned gentlemen, one of whom—Mr. Ashe—at least, is personally well known in Wilmington; while the other—Mr. Outlaw—is known by reputation. It is unnecessary to add, that both are, and have been Whigs:

Mr. John B. Ashe, late a member of Congress from Texas, who was lately appointed a Scott Presidential Elector for Texas, declines the honor of electioneering for the commander-in-chief of the army of the United States. He "won't go Scott." Mr. A. is now in Washington, and I speak "by the card."

The Whig papers are endeavoring to make it appear that the Hon. Mr. Outlaw, of the House of Representatives, (from North Carolina,) has at length turned to be a supporter of Scott. This impression is sought to be generated through a recent jesuitical paragraph in the Republic, of this city. Mr. Outlaw, who is a Whig, authorised the editor of the Republic to state that an opportunity had been offered him, to sign the manifesto of Messrs Toombs and Stephens, but that he had declined doing so. In a recent conversation between Mr. O. and myself, he remarked that he had not authorised the editor or any one else, to intimate that he designed voting for Scott. This fixes him where I some time since located him.

☞ The remains of Mrs. Owen Fennell, one of the victims of the late melancholy disaster on board the steamer Henry Clay, arrived here last Monday night in the cars. The funeral services took place next morning at ten o'clock, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which denomination the deceased was a worthy and much esteemed member. A large concourse of our citizens assembled at the church to pay a last tribute to her memory.

Mr. Fennell arrived here on Tuesday morning.

☞ Almost everybody remembers Lieut. DRUM, one of the late popular officers at Smithville. His veracity no one will question. See his letter in another column.

April 27th, 1852.—The Fayetteville Observer on Scott.

We allude in another column to the tone of the Whig press towards Mr. Mangum, when, in April last, he came out for Scott. *Then*, the Whig press viewed the matter in precisely the same light that we now do, and that it is viewed by Stephens of Georgia, by Gentry and Williams of Tennessee, and other anti-Scott Whigs of the South, who now occupy the position towards Scott which the whole Southern Whig party did before his nomination. The anti-Scott men have stood firm—the Scott men have seceded. As a specimen of the tone of the Whig press some three months since, we copy the following extract from an article in the Fayetteville Observer of the 27th of last April. It will be found on the second column of the third page of the Semi-Weekly of that date. The italics are ours:

"Let not our people be deceived by the braggart declarations of Mr. Mangum, that Gen. Scott is the only available candidate. *If it be so, what but the support of the Seward faction at the North, makes it so?* And is that a motive which should influence a Southern man to go for him? On the contrary, it is quite a sufficient motive for opposing him to the last. And we do not hesitate to say, that under present circumstances, maintaining his present position, Gen. Scott cannot possibly get a solitary electoral vote in all the South. We beg that the declaration may be marked. We meet every day with Whigs who declare that they never will vote for him for President under any circumstances; and with others who will not vote for him whilst he maintains his present attitude of silence, for the evident purpose of conciliating those whose favorite candidate he is understood to be. Such too is the tenor of numerous letters we have received. We speak plainly, for we desire that our Northern friends shall be under no misapprehension on the subject.

"For ourselves, we would prefer defeat under Mr. Fillmore to success under any non-committal candidate. The interests of the South and of the Union are of too inestimable value to be risked upon any doubtful man. The honor of the South is, in our opinion, involved in a firm support of Mr. Fillmore. *Upon those, therefore, who truckle to Sewardism, be the responsibility of defeat, if defeat should come.* But it need not be so. There is good sense and patriotism enough in the land to continue in power a wise, and just, and patriotic, and unselfish, Administration, such as the present. There has not been a better since the days of Washington—not one which has earned, and now maintains, in a higher degree, the confidence and affection of the American people. Let us stand by it, therefore, at all hazards and to the last extremity. Having found a man at the North who is faithful to us, through his faithfulness to the Constitution, let us never desert or betray him. Our fidelity to *him*, will entitle us to look for fidelity from that section. Our abandonment of him, would leave us deservedly friendless and powerless there."

CLINTON, N. C., Aug. 3d, 1852.

Messrs. Fulton & Price—Gentlemen: The Democrats of Sampson are in fine spirits, and I doubt not will give a glorious account of themselves at the polls on Thursday next. The Whigs of this county have had two successive candidates for the Commons in the field, but "*unavoidable circumstances*," (under which head, I suppose, at least nine hundred Democratic voters were classed,) induced, by turns, both of the aforesaid would-be-representatives to withdraw from the canvass, and this, too, in the face, we are mournfully told, of "fair prospects (?) of success!" *Exscrewsheating!*

You shall hear from Sampson as soon as the election is over. Yours truly,

———.

Capt. Marcy and his Command Safe.

As we expected, the painful rumor which reached us several days ago, of the massacre of Capt. Marcy and his command in the Western wilderness, turns out to have been a fabrication. So we are informed in a telegraphic despatch from Louisville, based on the authority of an extra from the office of the "Whig," published at Little Rock, Arkansas.—This extra mentions the arrival of an express at Fort Smith, on the 25th ultimo, from Fort Arbuckle, bringing the welcome news that Capt. Marcy and his party were all alive, and falsifying the former report. It is added that this *intelligence may be relied upon.*

The Day of Adjournment Fixed.

The House of Representatives having yesterday concurred in the Senate's amendment of the Join resolution for adjournment, the day is now fixed; and the Session will be brought to a close on this day four weeks, being the 31st day of August.

For the Journal.

Cape Fear and Deep River.

In accordance with previous notice, a number of citizens interested in, and friendly to, the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co., assembled at Masonic Hall, at 4 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, and were organized by the appointment of O. G. Parsley, chairman, and Eli W. Hall, secretary.

After a brief statement by the chairman of the object of the meeting, the delegates to the annual meeting of the stockholders, recently held in Pittsboro', through their chairman, Col. John McRae, submitted a verbal report of the action of said meeting, and a statement of their views in relation to the situation, progress, and probable destiny of the work. Remarks were then made by Messrs. John A. Taylor, James Banks, Dibble and others. When, upon motion of Gen. McRae, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to prepare bonds in accordance with the recommendation and for the purposes expressed by the late meeting of the Stockholders in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, and to procure said bonds to be executed by the Stockholders of Wilmington, in an amount in proportion to the stock by them held.

Whereupon, the chair appointed on said committee Col. John MacRae, E. Kidder, and John A. Taylor. Upon motion, the name of the Chairman was added.

Furthermore, upon motion of Thos. Loring, it was

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the ultimate completion of, and the great benefit of the work, and that we will use our best endeavors, and render all the aid and assistance in our power to promote an object of so much importance to this community as well as the State at large.

No further business offering the meeting adjourned.

O. G. PARSLEY, Chm'n.

ELI W. HALL. Sec'y.

Arrival of the Ohio.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The steamer Ohio has arrived, bringing 150 passengers, the California mails, $200.000 in gold on freight, and $100.000 in the hands of passengers. She left Aspinwall on the 23d ult. When two hours out her machinery became deranged, and she ran to Kingston with one engine, whence she sailed on the 26th. She met the Illinois bound in.

Destructive Fire at Savannah.—Loss $75,000.—One Hundred Persons Homeless.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 3, 9.45 P. M.

A most destructive fire broke out in the Western part of this city, known as South Oglethorpe, at 4 o'clock, this, Tuesday afternoon, which is yet burning, though its progress has been fortunately checked.

In consequence of the wind being high and water scarce, from 60 to 70 houses were consumed, and 100 persons deprived of their homes. The houses were all, however, built of wood, and principally old. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

Great distress is experienced in consequence of so many being left homeless. A great quantity of furniture has also been destroyed. The burnt section extends from Hubly-street, North, to Margaret-st. South, and from Laurel street East to Canal.

Among the sufferers are Captain Nicholas King, Thomas Naylor, Mrs. Morningstar, Patrick Price, Charles Picket, John Murchison, Henry Thomason, Mrs. Roberts, &c., &c.—*Charleston Courier.*

☞ Our Country, the especial organ of Daniel Webster, published in Boston, contains the following

MODEL SCOTT LETTER.

"_____fire_____

_____shoot_____

____bang_____blast____

attack_____

_____storm_____

_____camp-fires

____battle-fields____

glory_____

_____gunpowder_____gas____

_____hurrah_____

____and thunder."

For the Journal.

Tradition and History—The Battle at Moore's Creek Bridge.

Mr. Editor:—Towards the close of 1775, Governor Martin sent a commission of Brigadier General to Donald McDonald, at Cross Creek, where Fayetteville now stands,—together with a proclamation calling on all loyal subjects to rally to his standard. About the first of February General McDonald raised the royal standard at Cross Creek, and in a few days he had fifteen hundred Highland Scotchmen under his command. Col Moore, as soon as he heard of McDonald's proclamation, marched with the first Continental regiment, and as many of the militia of the district of Wilmington as he could collect, and a few pieces of cannon. He halted near Rockfish Creek, in Cumberland County, about 12 miles from Cross Creek, and immediately prevented all communication between McDonald and Governor Martin at the mouth of the Cape Fear. Gen McDonald at first marched towards Col. Moore and halted a few miles from his camp. He sent a letter to Col. Moore, expressing the hope that, in order to prevent the shedding of blood, he would submit to the constitution and laws of the country. Col. Moore, in order to gain time, delayed answering his letter for a few days, and then positively refused compliance, intimating to the General that he was prepared for any emergency. At the same time the General was informed of the motions of Cols. Lillington and Caswell, who commanded the minute men of the district of Wilmington and New Berne, and also of the arrival of Sir Henry Clinton in Cape Fear River with a reinforcement. Gen. McDonald, dreading to find himself surrounded, thought of nothing but making his way to Wilmington, in order to join Sir Henry Clinton—and believing that "he who runs away, may live to fight another day," he decamped at midnight and attempted to elude the pursuit of Col. Moore. He crossed the Cape Fear and South Rivers, and on the third day learned that Cols Lillington and Caswell were encamped on the east side of Moore's Creek, about 18 miles from Wilmington, with 1000 men.

On the reception of this intelligence, Gen. McDonald feigned himself sick, and Capt. McLeod led on his men; about day-light on the 27th of February, they came in sight of the fires that Lillington and Caswell had caused to be kindled on the west bank of the Creek. On they rushed, playing on their bagpipes with great glee, the same tunes that was played on the bloody field of Culloden. On! on they came to that harvest of death.

Capt McLeod led his men up to the bridge, and found the planks had been removed, and the sleepers greased. At this moment the Whigs commenced firing from the entrenchment. As Cæsar stopped on the banks of the Rubicon, so did McLeod pause for a moment on the banks of Moore's Creek; but reason was dethroned from the effects of *ardent spirits*, and he madly rushed across the Creek: his men attempted to follow. At this moment the Whigs attempted to fire one of their cannons, called "Lady Covington," but the match failed—the Tories are fast crossing on the sleepers—Tom. Larkins fires his pistol in the touch-hole of the cannon, and a heap of lifeless corpses fall into the Creek—McLeod falls wounded. No longer able to stand, he crawls toward the entrenchment, calling to his men—"Come on! my brave boys: the day is ours; we will eat dinner this day either in Wilmington, or in h—l." At this moment the brave but rash McLeod falls, wounded in nine different places. The light-wood stump on which he fell, can be seen in the road that leads to the New Bridge. Immediately on the fall of McLeod, the Royal Army attempted to retreat, but were soon captured by Col. Lillington. Search was made for Gen. McDonald, and he was found about six miles from the Bridge. When he was brought to the Bridge, some of the Whigs remarked in his hearing, "that he ought to be shot;" he well knowing, as a prisoner of war, no harm would be done him, remarked, in a menacing manner—"This is your day, but to-morrow may be mine." SHELTON.

New Hanover County, N. C., July, 1852.

Appropriations for Washington City.

The deficiency bill, the passage of which has just been officially promulgated, makes the following appropriations:

"For annual repairs of the President's House, six hundred dollars; for filling up and grading, &c., Franklin Square, four hundred and six dollars and ninety-nine cents; to make the roads and walks, and to plant Lafayette Square, two thousand dollars; to complete the improvements on the square south of the President's House, twelve thousand dollars, provided that the grounds can be filled up and the surface completed for the sum herein appropriated, and a contract for the completion of the work, with good security, be tendered and accepted at a sum not exceeding this amount; to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for the casual repairs of the Capital, one thousand five hundred dollars; for completing the improvements of New Jersey avenue, north of the Capitol, 9 thousand dollars; for planting and finishing the roads and walks through that portion of the public mall surrounding the Smithsonian Institution, seven thousand dollars."

All the improvements for which the appropriations have been made, the Republic says, are in progress. Those relating to the public grounds are not merely ornamental, but are important when considered with reference to the health of the city.—*Wash. Union.*

Gen. Scott and the Alabama State Rights Committee.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 26, 1852.

Gen. Scott's answer to our Southern Rights Committee has been received by it in this city. It is very short. He says he will not write any other political letter, and refers to his letter accepting the nomination of the Whig National Convention.

DISCHARGE OF OLIVER H. RAND.—The Richmond Enquirer states that on Friday the Mayor decided that there had been no evidence implicating Oliver H. Rand in the robbery of Portsmouth Bank, and he was accordingly acquitted and discharged. The Mayor further remarked that had he the power he should also discharge A. W. Rand and John Rand; but as they were brought to Virginia under the Governor's requisition, he had no control over them. On Saturday the two latter were taken before Judge Meredith, upon a writ of habeas corpus and application for a discharge, and, after a full hearing, the Judge remanded the parties to jail.

JENNY LIND has concluded to quit the world of songs and turn *auth

From the Glasgow (Scotland) Examiner, June 12.

Will Gold Depreciate?

We have already stated that the production of the precious metals had arisen from eleven millions in 1848 to twenty-seven millions in 1850, thirty-four millions in 1851, and this year, there was every reason to expect, they would amount to forty-three millions, being a four-fold increase in as many years.—The greater part of this increase is in gold, for, while only four millions were produced in 1848, the production in 1851 swelled to twenty-five millions, and they are annually and rapidly increa ing.

What has hitherto made gold so valuable? It has been its scarcity, and the quantity of labor required to produce it. Limitation of supply has imparted a high value to this metal, and whenever it becomes of easy access, and abundant, it is certain to fall in price. Diamonds alone are more valuable in price, entirely the result of their beingscarcer, as not six are in existence above an ounce each in weight, and the King of Persia possesses a bracelet worth a million sterling because it includes two of these. Were a locality discovered where they could be obtained as abundantly as acorns, they would be in the possession of all. Take, for another example the article of Guano, which, though a great descent from gold, illustrates our principle. About ten years ago it was only procurable from Peru, and was sold at about twenty pounds the ton; large deposits were discovered at Ichaboe, on the west coast of Africa, and, as a consequence, the price fell from six to eight pounds. Apply this principle of scarcity to whatever commodity we think proper, the result will be found, in every case, to be the same; while abundance as uniformly produces an opposite result.

As a natural induction from these premises we may confidently infer that gold, owing to its great abundance, must speedily fall in price. The fall may not be sudden, but may spread itself over a number of years, and the effects will not be so marked as they would have been, were its value reduced in a convulsive manner. There is a difficulty in connection with this subject which it is not easy to remove, and on which the most contradictory opinions are entertained. By act of Parliament the Bank of England is compelled to give £3 17s. 10½d for every ounce of gold offered to it for sale, and it is a general opinion that the Bank will be relieved from this liability, and allowed to diminish the price which is now the standard. Those persons who so argue, refer to the fluctuations in the price of gold during the war, and affirm that from 1811 to 1815 it varied in price from £4 2s. to £5 10s. the ounce, and in the latter year alone, while in May it was £5 6s., in December it had fallen to £4 2s. However, we were placed in quite different circumstances at that time to what we are now, for when the war was carried on, large supplies of gold were required for exportation to pay our soldiers, and also as subsidies to the European powers to enable them successfully to repel the inroads of Napoleon, hence it became scarce and dear; but at the present time we have attained a state of complete surfeit, and scarcely know what to do with our superabundant supplies.

Independent of the scarceness or abundance of gold, however there is a want of definiteness in the ideas of those who conceive that a lower price will be given for gold. What is the obligation of the Bank of England? Simply to return weight for weight for what is deposited with it, or its equivalent in bank notes, payable on demand. It is a matter of perfect indifference what specific value is attached to the ounce of gold—as the Bank can neither gain nor lose by the transaction, being only bound to return what they had received, but with the assumption of another form. As a commercial community we must possess a standard of value, that our various transactions may be balanced and regulated in an exact manner, and we have chosen gold for this purpose from its compactness and comparative scarcity, and therefore value, as the great regulator of our exchanges. It is a mere matter of convenience, and we are almost singular in adopting this standard, as the other nations of Europe, and also the United States of America, have chosen a silver standard. The Islanders in the Indian Archipelago have shells, and in Abyssinian they have salt to serve the same purpose.

It is, however, apparently contradictory to assert that the standard of gold will remain unchanged, and at the same time become depreciated; but our meaning will be better understood, by affirming that while gold retains a fixed value, the price of all other commodities and productions will be enhanced in relation to it. Supposing gold becomes, in the course of six years, depreciated to the extent of twenty-five per cent., and supposing pig iron to be now worth forty shillings the ton, it will at that period bring fifty shillings. During the interval, the labor required to produce gold having diminished, has cheapened it to that extent, and the labor required to produce pig iron having remained stationary, has resulted in this striking change. The real value of gold has diminished, but its nominal value, or its exchangeable value is unaltered, and hence the value of all other commodities will be enhanced in their relation to gold as a fixed and unchangeable standard.

It may illustrate our subject still better if we affirm as a fact, that during the last thirty years the real value of gold has increased twenty-five per cent. Though nominal its value is the same, for its standard price is unaltered, yet, its ability to employ labor, to purchase commodities, to command productions, has very greatly augmented. In that interval our national taxation has undergone a diminution to the extent of almost twenty millions, and the reduction has chiefly taken place by repealing or reducing taxes upon articles of consumption, which has considerably diminished their prices; tea, coffee, sugar and corn, have all fallen in price, or, in other words, a sovereign will command almost fifty per cent. more of these commodities at the present time, than it could in 1820. In manufactured articles, whether of cotton, silk or worsted, a similar, and as great a reduction has occurred in their relation to gold as a standard of value. Money has been continually enhancing its importance, and our large capitalists have increased their stores without a risk incurred, or an intelligent effort. It inspired the deepest fear for our productive classes to anticipate this process to be continued for another quarter of a century, but California and Australia have opened their golden treasures when the clouds were dark and lowering, and hope was almost about taking her departure—they have arrested the cheapening process, or in clearer language, are cheapening gold and bringing it to a level with other commodities—which event will introduce an unexpected but bright day in our history.

We have shown that gold, while it maintains its present standard of value, will also, owing to its abundance, fall in price, or that it will require a greater quantity of it to purchase our products than it does at present; we maintain this to be an established and incontrovertible fact from our commercial history during the past thirty years, in which we find that gold, though always of the same standard of value, has really increased in price, for its power in purchasing our products has been greatly augmented; the large supplies we are now receiving will equalize the relative value of all these articles much to our national advantage. In our next we will consider the consequences which will flow from this monetary revolution on our industrial resources.

EMBALMING.—The New York Courier and Enquirer says a process was discovered some few years since by Dr. SUCQUET, of Paris, by which bodies can be embalmed in one hour, so as to preserve them, with the appearance of being asleep, without any cutting or mutilating, except a small incision which is made for the purpose of injecting a chemical fluid. A body prepared in this way preserves a healthy hue, and even the marks that disease and death naturally leave will pass away. The editor of the same paper remarks that he saw a few days ago, at the hospital the body of a man who was killed four days previous by falling from a window; after it had been taken to the hospital it was embalmed according to Dr. Sucquet's process, and though the weather has been so extremely hot, there was not the slightest discoloration. The subject was not the best for demonstrating the process, as it had sustained some severe bruises about the face. Dr. E. PILATE, of New York has purchased the right for embalming in this country. He refers to Drs. Mott and Berger, and other scientific men.

A RAP AT THE RAPPERS.—Elder Orson Hyde, a Mormon prophet, has issued a manifesto on Spiritual Manifestations, in which he says:

"If all people will repent and be baptized in water for the remission of their sins, and be confirmed by the laying on the hands of the Apostle of the Church of God, the rappers will cease their noise, and the Misses Fox will go home, get married, guide their domestic household affairs, rear up families to honor their country and their God."

The highest proof of moral courage is to buy and eat sausages the next day after your dog has been stolen.

Ben Bolt's Reply.—BY SIDNEY DYER.

Ah! yes, I remember that name with delight,
Sweet Alice so cherished and dear;
I seek her lone grave in the pale hour of night,
And moisten the turf with a tear;
And there, when the heart is o'erburdened with woes,
I wander and muse all alone,
But long for the time when my head shall repose
Where "sweet Alice lies under the stone."

I roam through the wood where so joyous we strayed,
And recline on the green sunny hill;
All things are as bright in that beautiful glade,
But my heart is all lonely and chill.
The hand that so fondly I pressed then in mine,
And the lips that were melting with love,
Are cold in the grave, and I'm left to repine
'Till I meet with sweet Alice above.

Ah! well I remember the school-house and brook,
"And the master so kind and so true;"
The wild-blooming flowers in the cool shady nook,
So fragrant with incense and dew.
But I weep not for these, though so dear to my heart,
Nor the friends that have left us alone—
The bosom will heave, and the tear-drops will start,
For "sweet Alice lies under the stone."

THE IRISHMAN AND THE DEACON.—A few months ago, as Deacon Ingalls, of Swampscot, R. I., was travelling through the Western part of the State of New York, he fell in with an Irishman who had lately arrived in this country, and was in quest of a brother that came before him and settled in some of the diggings in that vicinity.

Pat was a strong athletic man, a true Catholic, and had never seen the interior of a Protestant church. It was a pleasant Sabbath morning that brother Ingalls met Pat, who inquired for the nearest road to the church.

Ingalls was a good pious man. He told Pat he was going to church himself, and invited his new made acquaintance to accompany him thither, his place of destination being a small Methodist meeting house near by. There was a great revival there at that time, and one of the deacons, (who, by the way, was very small in stature,) invited brother I. to take a seat in his pew. He accepted the invitation and walked in, followed by Pat, who looked in vain to find the altar, &c. After he was seated he turned to brother I., and in a whisper which could be heard all around, inquired—

"Sure, and is'nt this a heretic church?"

"Hush," said Ingalls, "if you speak a loud word they will put you out."

"Divil a word will I speak at all," replied Pat.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the pastor. Pat was eyeing him very closely, when presently an old gentleman who was standing in the pew directly in front of Pat, shouted "glory." "His-st, ye clear devil," rejoined Pat, with his loud whisper, which was heard by the minister, "be dacent and don't make a blackguard of yourself."

The parsons grew more and more fervent in their devotions. Presently the deacon uttered an inaudible groan. "His-st, ye blackguard, have ye no dacency at all, at all?"—said Pat, at the same moment giving the deacon a punch in the ribs, which caused him to lose his equilbrium. The minister stopped, and extending his hand in a supplicating maner, said, "Brethren, we cannot be disturbed in this way, will some one be kind enough to put that man out?"

"Yes, your reverence," shouted Pat. "I will."

And suiting the action to the word, he collared the deacon, and to the horror and astonishment of the pastor, brother Ingalls, and the whole congregation, he dragged him through the aisle, and with a tremendous kick, *a posteriori*, as the logicians say, he landed him in the vestibule of the church.

Rothschild's Pillar.

In Lawson's History of Banking, an American edition of which has just been published, the following story is told:

"Mr. Rothschild was a constant attendant on 'Change, every Tuesday and Friday; and for years was in the habit of planting himself at a particular spot, with his back to the pillar, known to every frequenter of the Exchange as 'Rothschild's pillar;' but, alas for human greatness, he was on one occasion doomed to experience the sad annoyance that he had no experience the sad annoyance that he had no especial right to that particular spot. A person of the name of Rose, possessed of great courage but little judment, one Tuesday afternoon purposely placed himself on the spot hitherto occupied by the millionaire. On Mr. Rothschild's approach, he requested the party to move. This was just what the other expected, and what he was prepared to dispute. He argued that this was the royal Exchange, free to all; and he, a British subject, had a right to stand there, if he thought fit. This doctrine could not of course be disputed; but he was told that it was the spot Mr. Rothschild invariably occupied, and, as such, ought to be yielded; but no, this dogged Rose, being a powerful man, defied Mr. Rothschild and all his tribe to remove him. For nearly three quarters of an hour—the most valuable portion of the Exchange time—did he keep possession of the pillar; and not until the whole business of the exchange of the day was jeopardized, did this silly personage, after having, as he said, established his right, retire, amidst the yells and howls of all the merchants there assembled."

A SEA BULL.—An Irishman, who served on board a man-of-war in the capacity of a waiter was selected by one of the officers to haul in a tow-line of considerable length, which was towing over the taffrail. After rousing in forty or fifty fathoms, which had put his patience severely to proof, as well as every muscle of his arms, he muttered to himself—"Sure, it's as long as to-day and to-morrow. It's a good week's work for any five in the ship. Bad luck to the arm or leg it'll lave me at last. What! more of it yet?—Och, murder! the sa's mighty deep to be sure!" After continuing in a similar strain, and conceiving there was little probability of the completion of his labor, he suddenly stopped short, and addressing the officer of the watch, exclaimed—"Bad manners to me, sir, if I don't think somebody's cut off the other end of it."

☞This story is related of a lawyer who has since attained eminence in his profession. A case in which he was engaged as counsel for the defendant came on at a certain day. As he was insufficiently prepared, he was very anxious to have the case postponed a few days, that he might have further time for this purpose. Unfortunately, there was a great press of business, and he knew that this motion would be overruled unless some extraordinary reason was alleged. Under these circumstances, he bethought himself of an expedient. Rising with his handkerchief to his face, he addressed the Judge in accents of great apparent emotion—

"May it please your honor, I have just been informed that my mother is at the point of death.—My emotions are too great for me to proceed in this case. I move that it be postponed until day after to-morrow."

This request would, of course, have been granted by the court, whose sympathies were strongly excited in his behalf; but at this moment, to the discomfiture of the lawyer, and the amusement of the audience, the shrill voice of his mother was heard issuing from the gallery—

"Ichabod! Ichabod! how often have I whipped you for lying!"

The case wasn't postponed, nor was it gained by the afflicted counsel.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS' MARRIAGES AT BREMEN.—Mr. Locke, of the Savannah Republican, in a letter from Bremen, says:

"The Consul here drives a considerable business in the marrying line. On the day of my arrival he united twenty-three couple—all emigrants about to sail for America. The laws of New York and Bremen require these marriages by the Consul. There, unmarried women with children, or expecting to have them, cannot land without giving heavy bonds.—Here, the laws do not allow them to get married by a clergyman unless they have property enough to support a family. Hence, the duty falls on the Consul. Of all those who come to the Consul to be married, four-fifths have been living together before, and have nice little families already."

"Mr. Showman, what is that?"

"That, my dear, is the Rhinoyerocow. He is cousin German or Dutch relative to the Unicorn. He was born in the desert Sary Ann, and feeds on bamboo and missionaries. He is very courageous, never leaves his home unless he moves, in which case he goes somewhere else, unless he is overtaken by the dark. He was brought to this country much against his will, which accounts for his low spirit, when he's melancholy or dejected. He is now somewhat aged, although he has seen the day when he was the youngest specimen of animated nature in the world. Pass on, my little dear, and allow the ladies to survey the wisdom of Providence as displayed in the ring-tailed monkey, a hanimal that can stand hangin' and starvation."

Letter from Lieut. Drum, United States Army.

The shameless charge of cowardice which has been preferred against General Pierce by vile partisans of the whig party, is receiving day by day that exposure and rebuke which its meanness and mendacity deserve. Gallant officers and soldiers, both of regulars and volunteers, who served with General Pierce in Mexico, unite in repelling imputations so injurious to the well-earned reputation of a brother-in-arms. The following letter from Lieut. Drum, of the 4th artillery, addressed to Hon. Charles Shaler, of Pittsburg, will be read with great interest:

FORT BRADY, Saut St. Marie, (Mich.,)
July 20, 1852.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your interrogatory respecting the absurd allegation that "General Pierce managed to faint at the commencement of every battle" during the campaign in the valley of Mexico, I will give you the following detailed statement *as an eye-witness of most, if not all, Gen. Pierce's movements during those engagements.*

On the 18th of August, 1847, General Pierce was directed to act with his brigade as a supporting force to that portion of Gen. Twiggs' division ordered to attack in front the enemy's position at Contreras.

In complying with these instructions, he was exposed to a continued discharge of round shot and shells. The General was at this time mounted and riding along a ledge of pedrigal, (volcanic rock.)—After having advanced with his force about half a mile directly towards the enemy's work, the fire from their battery became very severe; the air being filled with missiles, his horse took fright and fell with him on the ledge, throwing the General some distance and injuring him very severely. The general impression at the time with those who witnessed the accident was, that he was either killed or severely wounded.

He was, I think, when this accident happened, in advance of his brigade, and certainly displayed during that engagement as much gallantry as any one whose actions came under my observation.

Though seriously disabled, as was indeed evident from his physical appearance, he remained in the field that night, and insisted upon joining in the contest on the morning of the 20th; and although it was with difficulty he could retain his seat on horseback, yet he led his command into the engagement of Churubusco; while there, he was relieved in command by Gen. Shields, in consequence of the injury received the preceding day.

From this injury Gen. Pierce did not recover during his stay in Mexico; and it was, I believe, the cause of his return home soon after the occupancy of the capital.

Gen. Pierce's conduct during his march from Vera Cruz to Puebla was certainly sufficient to shield him from so foul an accusation as the one above quoted.

Within my own knowledge he was frequently exposed to the enemy's fire, and upon every occasion conducted himself with that propriety that should characterize the conduct of every brave and true soldier.

He has never presumed to be a military man; but those who witnessed his conduct know that every order given him was not only fully executed, but with a promptnesss and correct judgment that secured him the esteem and confidence of the most prominent military men of the army. There was, however, one great military virtue that Gen. Pierce never failed to exercise. I allude, sir, to his unceasing efforts to alleviate the sufferings and necessary privations of the men under his command. It was with him a duty to contribute with kind words and attentions to the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers, and from his personal means secured them many necessaries of which they were destitute.

In conclusion, I must say that amongst those who were more closely connected with Gen. Pierce, and who were witnesses of his acts, I have never heard the slightest intimation of a want of courage on his part; on the contrary, he was esteemed a brave, good man, and officers and soldiers were warmly attached to him.

I am, sir, respectfully, yours,
RICHARD C. DRUM,
Lieutenant 4th Artillery, U. S. A.

Hon. CHARLES SHALER.

Steamboat Accidents in the United States in 1852.

January 9—Boiler of steamer Magnolia exploded at at St. Simon's Island, Georgia. 13 persons killed; 11 injured.
14.—Boiler of steamer George Washington exploded near Grand Gulf, Miss. 16 lives lost; 10 persons injured.
14.—Steamer Martha Washington burnt, near Memphis, Tenn. 5 lives lost.
23.—Steamer Fitzer Miller's boiler exploded, at the mouth of White River. Several persons killed.
25.—Steamer De Witt Clinton struck a snag near Memphis, Tenn. 40 lives lost.
31.—Steamer General Warren wrecked at Astoria, Oregon. 42 lives lost.
Feb'y. 14.—Steamer Caddo sunk near New Orleans. 5 lives lost.
29.—Steam tow boat Mary Kingsland's boiler burst, below New Orleans. 5 lives lost; 3 persons injured.
March 26.—Steamer Pocahontas collapsed her flues, near Memphis, Tenn. 8 lives lost; 18 persons severely scalded.
26.—Steamer Independence wrecked, in Matagorda Bay, Texas. 7 lives lost.
April 3.—Steamer Redstone's boilers exploded, near Carrollton, Indiana. 21 lives lost; 25 persons injured.
3.—Steamer Glencoe, blew up at St. Louis. Number of lives lost unknown.
9.—Steamer Saluda's boiler exploded, at Lexington, Mo. 100 lives lost.
11.—Steamer Pocahontas burnt, near Choctaw Bend. 12 lives lost.
25.—Steamer Prairie State collapeed her flues on the Illinois, killing and wounding 20 persons.
May 19.—Steamer Pittsburgh's cylinder head broken, killing and injuring 3 persons.
June 14.—Steamer Forest collapsed a flue at Cleveland; 3 lives lost.
July 5.—Steamer St. James' boiler exploded near New Orleans; about 40 lives lost.
12.—Propeller City of Oswego run into by another steamer near Cleveland, and sunk; 20 lives lost.
28.—Steamer Henry Clay burnt, near Yonkers, on the Hudson; about 80 lives lost and about 20 more or less injured.

THE RESULT IN FIGURES.

	Number of Steamers.	Lives Lost.	Persons Injured.
January,	6	116	21
February,	2	10	3
March,	2	15	18
April,	5	143	35
May,	1	1	3
June,	1	3	--
July,	3	140	20
Total,	20	428	100

The numbers lost by the disaster to the Fitzer Miller and Glencoe, not being known, are not included in the foregoing list; but there can be little doubt that if added to the other cases which have been ascertained, the aggregate would amount to at least five hundred human beings sent prematurely to their account, with all their imperfections on their heads. We give this frightful table in order to draw the attention of members of Congress to the subject, in connection with the bill now before them.

We learn that this bill, though very valuable, is found deficient in some points, and that the attention of Congress will be directed to the subject in order to cover those points, and to render the bill as perfect as possible. Now is the time for action on the part of Congress; and the country looks to their wisdom and humanity for a measure that will give ample protection to the whole travelling community of the United States.—*Herald.*

DOWNING, THE HORTICULTURIST.—Among those lost by the burning of the Henry Clay, was A. J. Downing, the editor of the "Horticulturist." This gentleman leaves a gap which cannot readily be filled. He may almost be called the father of landscape gardening in the United States. No man, perhaps, did as much to elevate taste in the rural districts, especially in those east of the Alleghanies, and more particularly in New England and New York. He had visited England solely for the purpose of studying his favorite art there, and had enriched our literature, since his return, with numerous valuable essays on the laws of beauty as applied to the laying out of parks, lawns and gardens. The capitol grounds at Washington give evidence of his

The New Orleans *Delta* chronicles the most remarkable fugitive slave case that has probably taken place since the passage of the late act "in such cases made and provided." The circumstances are as follows: "Captain Webster of the U. S. A., having married a Florida lady, visited the North this season with his lady, accompanied by a female servant owned in Florida by the mother of Mrs. W. The servant in question becoming dissatisfied, made her way back home to Florida. She says that 'niggers are worth nothing, no how, in them free States, and that she didn't want to stay there,' even temporarily! "What will the abolitionists say to that?"

THE FRENCH NAVY.—It is said that the appropriation for the current year, puts in commission one hundred and twenty vessels, of which seventy-one are steamers—this portion of the force being nearly twelve times the number of steamers belonging to the United States Navy!

RECEIPTS OF SPECIE.—During the month of July, the amount of gold deposits at the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia, as we learn from the Bulletin, have been $4.180.000; of silver $21.600; making over $4.209,000 altogether. During the same period, the exports of specie to Europe, have been $3.158.000, leaving a handsome surplus of receipts over exports, to be added to that which was in the country previously. The steamer Ohio is looked for daily, with a large amount of California gold which will go towards the August receipts.

Invaluable Discovery.

☞The inventor of M'Lane's Vermifuge having disposed of his right to his great remedy, the proprietors, Messrs. Kidd & Co. beg leave to offer it to the American public as the best remedy for Worms ever offered. It has been tried in all parts of the country, and in cases which had defied the exertions of the best physicians, and never without the most complete success. We caution parents against delay. If your children exhibit symptoms of being troubled with worms, lose not a moment, but at once purchase a bottle of M'Lane's Vermifuge, and thus save them pain and perhaps their lives.

For sale at WM. H. LIPPITT'S, Druggist,
Wilmington, N. C. Also, by Druggists and Dealers generally.

☞PLANK ROAD NOTICE.—In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting held at Topsail Academy, on Saturday, the 24th inst., Books of Subscription will be opened at Wilmington under the direction of D. McMillan and H. R. Nixon; at Topsail Academy under the direction of D. R. Gornto and N. F. Nixon; and at Sandy Run under the direction of D. S. Sanders and Alonzo Nixon, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the Wilmington and Topsail Sound Plank Road Company.—The said books will remain open for the space of ten days from the date hereof, as prescribed in the charter, at the expiration of which time they will be closed and not re-opened, (except at the instance of the stockholders,) and a meeting called forthwith for the organization of the company.

July 27th, 1852. 275-10t.

MARRIED.

On Little River, All Saints, S. C., on the 21st ult., by Mr. John S Thomas, MR. L. HERRING to MISS ELIZABETH CLEWIS.

DIED.

On Long Bay, All Saints, S. C., on the 20th ult., Mr. WM. FULLWARD, aged about 60 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 2—Schr. Adele, Ackley, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.
Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Chadbourn & Hooper; with naval stores.
Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.
3—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Smith, from Charleston; with 81 passengers.
3.—Schr. L. S. Powell, Watts, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.
Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Edwards, from Baltimore, to Ellis, Russell & Co.; with mdze. to sundry persons.
Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.
Tow boat (new) Myrover, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh; with 730 barrels spirits turpentine and rosin.
Schr. Volant, Watts, from New River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.
4.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston; with 51 passengers.
Brig Industry, ——, from New Haven, Ct., in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.
Schr. Baltimore, Dill, from Beaufort, N. C., to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.
Schr. Jonas Smith, Turner, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.
4.—Schr. Wilmington, Frazier, from Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with salt, &c.
Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Furman, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.
Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.
Barque Saranac, Bullen, from Charleston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with salt.
5—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston; with 70 passengers.

CLEARED.

2.—Schr. Melissa Holland, Mason, for Shallotte, by DeRosset & Brown.
3—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston; with 36 passengers.
Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by Chadbourn & Hooper.
3.—Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.
4.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Smith, for Charleston; with 38 passengers.
Hanoverian Brig Pinta, Lammars, for Amsterdam, by Wessel & Eilers; with timber and naval stores.
Hanoverian Schr. Trifolium, Kramer, for Amsterdam, by Wessel & Eilers; with timber and naval stores.
Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.
Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Jones, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.
Schr. Dacotah, Mankin, for New York, by Freeman & Houston; with naval stores.
Schr. Plandome, Brown, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 341 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,578 bbls. rosin, 50 bales cotton.
4.—Brig Nancy Pratt, Bates, for South America, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber.
5—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston; with 42 passengers.
Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

LAST NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all persons who have not paid their Taxes, to call at my office and pay them, on or before the 1st of September next. After that time, I shall proceed by legal means to collect, without respect to persons.

Either Mr. Hiram W. Foy or myself will be found at my office here, to receive taxes, and Mr. Geo. Alderman will collect in the country. O. PENNELL, Sh'ff.

Wilmington, N. C., August 4th, 1852. 288-1t—48-4t

MOLASSES.—325 hhds. and tierces Cuba Molasses, very sweet, and in good order, just received per Schr. St. Leon. For sale by PEIRCE & NEILSON.
July 29, 1852 (Her. and Com. copy 2 weeks) 277-2w

CORN IN STORE.—500 bags, (2 bushels each,) white Corn, a superior article, and in excellent order. For sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Bladen county, a negro boy who says that his name is STAR, and that he runaway from Samuel Bell, of Conwayboro', S. C. Said boy is 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complected, and 18 or 20 years old. He says that he belongs to Henry Grainger, of Greene county, and was hired to said Bell. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. H. WILKESON, Jailor.
Elizabethtown, July 28, 1852 280-tf

WALK UP TO THE BULL RING!

"FACE THE MUSIC."

AS it is my intention to leave this delightful place on or about the 15th of August next, and having provided A LARGE COMMODIOUS IRON TRUNK capable of carrying safely quite a large amount of GOLD, SILVER, PRECIOUS STONES OR PAPER; and as I am determined to allow all my customers the *same chance* for a speedy deposit of the different amounts due on my Books, as well *in large as in small sums*, so as to afford no room for grumbling or undue advantage one way or the other, I now take this occasion to say that

"They are all
Both great and small,"

respectfully and in my best manner, invited to procure RECEIPTS for the small amounts due by them to me, and thereby to PLACE ME IN FUNDS, by which means I shall be the better enabled to procure *for the FALL and WINTER TRADE*, and to sell at EVEN LOWER PRICES than has been my custom heretofore, *a most Rich, Tasteful, and Elegant assortment* of the various kinds of GOODS, Commodities and Articles, which constitute a *Stock complete in general and detail.*

In plain words my customers are requested to settle their BILLS, and thus add another to the numerous instances of kindness I have experienced at the hands of the people of Wilmington. S. HOFFMAN.
July 31, 1852 279 5t—48-2t

GOING NORTH THE TWENTIETH, and if you have "anything over" please hand it in, "in full" or "on account," and we shall be gratefully yours.
Aug. 4 SCOTT & BALDWIN.

CORN AFLOAT.—1232 bushels extra white Corn, on board Shr. Express, hourly expected. For sale by
August 2. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

BRING YOUR BEESWAX TO
s5 SCOTT & BALDWIN.

JUST RECEIVED per Schr. A. J. DeRosset,
40 bbls. fresh ground family Flour;
20 half bbls. " " "

Wholesale Prices Current.

AXES, per doz	10 00	a	13 00	MULLETS,	
BACON, per pound.				Per barrel,	0 00 a 0 00
Hams,	9 00	a	11	NAILS, per lb.	
Middlings,	00	a	13	Cut	3½ a 3½
Shoulders,	00	a	12	Wrought	8 a 10
Hog round,	00	a	13	NAVAL STORES.	
Western,	10	a	11½	Turpentine, per bbl.	280 lbs.
BEANS, per bush.				Yellow Dip,	0 00 a 2 35
White,	nom	a	0 00	Virgin Dip,	0 00 a 2 75
BEESWAX,				Hard,	1 20 a 0 00
Per pound,	00	a	23	Tar,	1 80 a 1 85
BUTTER,				Pitch,	0 00 a 0 00
Per pound,	20	a	23	Rosin, No. 1,	0 00 a 2 00
BEEF, per bbl.				Do. No. 2,	0 00 a 0 00
N. Mess,	00 00	a	20 00	Do. No. 3,	0 80 a 1 00
Do. Prime,	0 00	a	0 00	Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	30 a 00
BEEF CATTLE,				Varnish, per gal.	20 a 22
Per 100 lbs.,	4 00	a	5 00	OIL, per gallon.	
COTTON,				Sperm,	1 00 a 1 50
Per lb.	nom	a	8½	Linseed,	75 a 85
CORN,				Neats Foot,	00 a 1 50
Per bushel,	67	a	68	PEAS, per bushel.	
Meal, bush.	78	a	80	Ground, nom	00 a 00
COFFEE, per lb.				Black Eye,	00 a 00
Rio,	10	a	11	Cow,	nom a 00
St. Domingo,	9	a	9½	PORK, per barrel.	
Laguyra,	10½	a	11	Mess,	21 00 a 22 00
Cuba,	00	a	00	Prime,	19 00 a 00 00
Java,	14	a	15	POTATOES.	
CANDLES, per lb				Irish, bush.	0 75 a 90
Tallow,	12½	a	14	Sweet, bush.	00 a 00
Sperm,	45	a	50	POULTRY.	
Adamantine,	22½	a	37½	Chickens, live,	14 a 37½
EGGS, per doz.,	16	a	20	Do. dead,	00 a 00
EMPTY BBLS., each.				Turkey, live,	0 00 a 0 00
Spts. Turp.	1 35	a	1 50	Do. dead	1b 00 a 0 00
FEATHERS,				RICE, per 100 lbs.	
Per pound,	00	a	40	Clean, nom.	0 00 a 4 00
FLOUR, per barrel.				Rough, bush.	00 a 00
Northern	5 00	a	7 00	SAI-T, per bushel.	
Baltimore,	4 87½	a	5 25	Alum	00 a 00
Fayetteville,	5 00	a	5 25	Liv'l sack,	00 a 1 10
HAY, per 100 lbs.				SOAP, per lb.,	a 6
North River,	00	a	00	SHINGLES, per M.	
Eastern	0 00	a	0 00	Common,	0 00 a 0 00
HOLLOW-WARE,				Contract,	4 50 a 5 00
Per lb.	3	a		STEEL, per lb.	
IRON, per lb.				German	12½ a
English, ass'd.		a	2½	Best Cast	18 a 20
Amer., best ref.		a	3½	Blister	6 a
Swede		a	5	STAVES, per M.	
American sheer		a	5	W. O. barrel,	
Best Swede		a	6	rough,	00 00 a 10 00
LARD, per lb.				Ash Head'g	0 00 a 0 00
No. Carolina,	12½	a	13	R. O. hhd.,	
Western,	11½	a	12½	dressed,	00 00 a 00 00
LIME, per barre'.				Do. rough,	00 00 a 00 00
Thomastown,	0 00	a	1 00	SUGAR, per pound.	
LUMBER, River, per M.				New Orleans,	5½ a 6½
Floor. B'ds,	12 50	a	14 00	Porto Rico,	0 a 7
Wide do.	0 00	a	8 00	St. Croix,	0 a 6
Scantling,	0 00	a	0 00	Loaf,	9½ a 10½
LIQUORS, per gallon.				TIMBER, per M.	
N. E. Rum,	32	a	34	Shipping,	00 00 a 00 00
Gin,	30	a	33	Mill, prime	7 00 a 10 25
Whiskey, rec.	25	a	27	Do ord'y,	5 25 a 6 75
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	85	Do. inf'r,	0 00 a 0 00
Peach do.	none	a	00	TALLOW,	
MOLASSES, per gall.				Per pound,	7 a 8
Cuba,	00	a	22	WINES, per gallon.	
New Orleans.	00	a	00	Madeira,	70 a 5 00
MILL SAWS.				Port,	90 a 4 00
Heavy cast steel, 6ft., best qual'y		a	5 00	Malaga,	45 a 60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, | 25 a $ 30
Spirits Turpentine, | do. | 00 a 50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross | 00 a 15
Cotton, per bale | 0 75 a 1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot | a 6
Flaxseed, per cask | 00 a 90
Ground Peas, per bushel | a 6
Lumber, per M. | 5 00 a 7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel | 30 a 35
Spirits Turpentine | do. | 00 a 55
Ground Peas, per bushel | a 6
Lumber, per M., as to size | 5 00 a 6 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot | 6 a 0
TO BOSTON.
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel | 40 a 45
Spirits Turpentine | do. | 60 a 65
Lumber, per M. | 7 00 a 8 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per cent.	Philadelphia	1 per cent
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston	½ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5, 1852.

BACON—We note further receipts of N. C. Bacon during the week, and sales of several thousand pounds at 14 cents for hams, 13 cents for sides, and 12 cents for shoulders.—Sales of Western shoulders at 10 cents per lb., in hhds.

BEESWAX—Is in demand. Our quotations are merely nominal.

BEEF CATTLE—None arrived this week, and butchers are out.

CORN—Received about 5,700 bushels; 3,700 taken at 67 a 68 cents per bushel; balance not yet disposed of. Stock light, though somewhat increased since last report.

COFFEE—Sales of Rio Coffee at 10½ cents per l

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, NC.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. WM. R. KING,

Of Alabama.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE

The Henry Clay.

It would seem that the loss of life by the burning of the Henry Clay is much greater than had been supposed. There is no list of passengers, but the opinion is that one hundred lives have been lost.

The Henry Clay and the America, steamers belonging to rival lines, left Albany for New York on the morning of 28th ult., and commenced racing from the jump. Such immense fires had been kept up in the Clay that the heat in the vicinity of the engine and boiler rooms was so great that it had become almost impossible to pass from one end of the vessel to the other.

About a quarter before three o'clock, p. m., just after passing the village of Yonkers, the cry of fire was heard from the centre of the vessel. In less than a minute, the whole centre of the vessel was enveloped in flames. A Western steamboat captain, who was on board, gives his opinion that there must have been rosin, tar, or some such inflamable matter in use in the boiler room for fuel; as without that the flames and smoke could not have spread so rapidly. The boat was headed for shore, and struck two miles and a half below Yonkers. She struck bow on—the passengers were in the afterpart, and the flames cut off all communication from the bows. There were some three hundred people huddled on the afterguards—having but the dreadful alternative of drowning or burning. There were no boats.

We learn by a letter, received here from Sheriff Fennell, himself, dated July 29th, the day after the accident, that when the fire broke out he was in another part of the boat, but rushed into the saloon to find his wife, which he did after a good deal of trouble, owing to the confusion, panic and excitement. It was necessary to leave the burning boat. He prepared to do so, his wife grasping his collar. Before he or they had swam any distance, a drowning man caught him, from whom he escaped with a great deal of difficulty. His wife was exhausted, and he returned and clung for some time to the rudder of the boat to recover strength; when striking out again, a man jumped from the boat between them and separated them, and his wife sunk to rise no more. When Mr. Fennell reached shore, he was too much exhausted to stand. A despatch from New York dated July 30th, states that he was then in that city, having recovered his wife's remains. Every assistance and attention has been extended to him.

The River & Harbor Bill—The Port of Wilmington.

The River and Harbor Bill reported by the committee on commerce, and amended in the committee of the whole House, passed the House of Representatives on Friday last, by a vote of 103 yeas, to 75 nays. It contains an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the Cape Fear River.

During the discussion of the bill in committee of the whole, Mr. Ashe, of North Carolina, offered an amendment, empowering the commissioners of the town of Wilmington to levy a tonnage duty to remove obstructions in the Cape Fear River. The amendment was adopted in committee of the whole, and was a part of the bill when it finally passed the House. It is quite probable that this present bill will also pass the Senate. We believe that it empowers the commissioners to levy a tonnage duty not exceeding four per cent.

The Washington Union says: "This amendment is in accordance with the tenth section of the first article of the constitution, which provides that "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops," &c. It was adopted in committee of the whole, and, if sanctioned by Congress, may be productive of important effects on the improvement policy of the government. Immediately after the adoption of the federal constitution, the system of improving rivers and harbors by means of tonnage duties, levied with the consent of Congress, was adopted, and many cities, in the early history of our government, relied upon this source for the means of improving their harbors and the rivers on which they were situated, and would not have abandoned it but for the seductions of extravagant expenditures for local purposes from the federal treasury. Mr. Polk, in his celebrated veto of the river and harbor bill, urged the adoption of the plan of improvement contained in Mr. Ashe's amendment, and sustained by the committee." And, we may add, by the House.

The Difficulty about the Fisheries.

The New Brunswick papers say that Mr. Webster misunderstands the nature of the instructions given by the British Government to its naval forces, in regard to the fisheries: the instructions are to exclude the American vessels only from the bays that are less than six miles wide. These papers reiterate their opinion that Brother Jonathan will doubtless offer reciprocal free trade, to save his fisheries.

We like to be as patriotic as anybody, but still we think it by no means improbable that the go-ahead down-east fishermen may have been encroaching very considerably upon the reserved rights of the Blue-noses, and in strict construction of law, subjected themselves to seizure. The chief ground of excitement seems to be that the British Government had so long lain dormant in the matter, and then so suddenly waxed rampant. It looks like trapping the fishermen.

We have not a doubt that it will all come right. The British construction of the treaty claims too much for their side. The American fishermen have, no doubt, gone farther than *any* construction would warrant.

☞The steamship Europa arrived at New York on the 29th, with Liverpool dates to the 17th. The elections for Parliament are over, and the clear majority against the Ministry will be at least 96. Serious election riots had occurred in Cork, Limerick, Belfast, and elsewhere in Ireland.

The treaty of commerce between Switzerland and the United States has been completed, and Dudley Mann, the U. S. Commissioner, had left for home.

Letters from Kossuth have been seized in Italy, and sent to Austria. In Lombardy, many arrests had been made.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28. There is a general apprehension from the latest news, of an Indian war. Troops in considerable numbers have been ordered

He Quarrels.

Gen. Scott, when a Captain, was court-martialed for for retaining in his own hands, pay intrusted to him for the soldiers under his command; and also, for defaming a superior officer. He was found guilty of retaining the money, but acquitted of any dishonest motives. He was also found guilty of defaming his superior officer, and suspended for one year. When he was reinstated in the army, he quarrelled with General Wilkinson, and wrote several rancorous assaults upon that excellent officer. He subsequently quarreled with Gen. Jackson, as will be seen by the correspondence published in to-day's paper, but declined to fight him; and then challenged Gov. Clinton, who, by his oath of office, was prevented from fighting. Gen. Scott next quarrelled with Gens. Macomb and Gaines; also with his political friend, President Adams. So outrageous, indeed, did his conduct towards Mr. Adams become, as to lead to Gen. Scott's suspension, as was seen by the letter of the Secretary of War, bearing date Nov. 26th, 1828, which we published a few days since. He was angry because the chief command was given to Macomb and not to himself.

When Gen. Macomb died, Gen. Scott became, by the date of his commission, commander-in-chief of the army; and since that time, he has been almost constantly wrangling with the Department, or with his inferior officers. Gen. Jackson had to recall him from Florida, on account of his insolence and exceptionable policy. When the Mexican war broke out, he quarrelled with President Polk's administration because he was not sent to command the army operating in Northern Mexico, under Gen. Taylor. When it was determined to despatch him on another route of operations, through Vera Cruz, he wrote his "hasty plate of soup" letter, declining, lest there might be a "fire in the rear." When finally he did go to Mexico, he quarrelled with Gen. Worth, and placed that noble and chivalrous officer under arrest. He quarrelled with Gen. Pillow, Col. Harney, Gen. Patterson, Col. Duncan, Major Burns, Commodore Perry, and every body else, it would seem, that he had anything to do with; keeping up, in the meantime, a running fire of grumbling and snarling at the administration, receiving from Secretary Marcy one of the most overwhelming rebukes that a vain man ever got. It was terrible.

What sort of President would Gen. Scott make,—these being his traits of character?

This is a great world, 'specially parts of it, and we every now and then hear of ourselves having done things, of which, without other people had told us, we would have remained in stupid ignorance.—For instance, we learn that it was currently reported Friday last down at Scott's Hill, that we were busy electioneering for a particular candidate for sheriff. Might we ask with what single, solitary man we have ever electioneered? We have something else to do. Our electioneering then, is made out of the whole cloth, warp and woof. We state this because we want the truth told, not because we care a sixpence about the thing itself. In our private capacity as a citizen, we have the same rights as anybody else, and mean to exercise them, without caring who is offended.

Again, somebody in town, we understand, has told Mr. Williams that he bet a hat with us upon the Sheriff's election. Might we again venture to ask who the individual is who has bet a hat with us upon the Sheriff's election. It is the first we ever heard of it, and we ask for information. It would certainly put us in possession of a fact, derivable only through the medium of the spiritual "rappers."

It takes hard sifting to get the truth out of reports at election times. Trifles are exaggerated into something great. The story of the three black crows is nothing to it. A meaning is attached to things that they were never intended to convey, and away the rumor goes, gathering at each turn, but never losing.

This is a funny world, generally speaking. We are beginning to find it out and be amused at it.

We understand that the closing exercises of the session at Topsail Academy came off on Friday last, in the presence of a very respectable assemblage, a goodly portion of which was composed of ladies. The exercises for the forenoon consisted of declamation by some eight or ten boys,—all of them good, remarkably good indeed. Of some of them our informant speaks in terms of the very highest praise. Their intelligence and proficiency was highly creditable to themselves, and spoke well for the pains which had been bestowed upon their instruction.

Lemonade and refreshments in abundance were provided in the school room. Dinner was set at the fine oak grove close to the house. It was provided by the patrons of the school, and was of course excellent, both in regard to the more solid viands and also in regard to the smaller delicacies of tarts, pies, cakes, &c.

In the afternoon an oration was delivered by Thomas H. Williams, Esq., on Music as a branch of academic education. It is spoken of as logical, classical, and very interesting. The orator dwelt upon the influence of musical instruction upon physical, moral and social developement and national progress, showing an extensive acquaintance with ancient history and modern society.

All passed off pleasantly, and with the most cheering prospects for the success of the school. We understand that it is in contemplation to erect a suitable and commodious building near the school house to be occupied as a hotel or boarding house for the accommodation of scholars.

☞The steamship Prometheus arrived at New York on the 29th, with San Francisco dates to the 3d.

We note little or nothing of importance in her intelligence. The mining news indicates continued prosperity. Harvesting was progressing rapidly.—Gov. Ford, of Mo., was murdered near Luba, on the 27th ult.

A new Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was instituted in this town by W. L. SMITH, Esq., D. D. G. M., on Wednesday evening last, by the name of *Clarendon Lodge*, No. 45.

The following officers were duly installed, viz:

Wm. E. Anderson,	N. G.
Stephen D. Wallace,	V. G.
Wm. J. Cornwall,	Sec'y.
Jno, McRae, Jr.,	Treas'r.

This Lodge has been started under favorable auspices, and has our best wishes for a long and useful career in the discharge of those ennobling duties and praiseworthy objects which constitute the foundation of Odd Fellowship. It is a scion of Cape Fear Lodge, No. 2, which still keeps up a separate organization.—*Herald*, 31*st ult.*

Arrival of the Sierra Nevada.

NEW YORK, July 30—10 p. m.—The steamship Sierra Nevada, from Aspinwall, arrived at her wharf this evening shortly after 9 o'clock.

She left Aspinwall on the 22d instant, and brings $110,000 in gold and 167 passengers, but no later news from California.

The steamship Ohio left Aspinwall on the same day with the mails from California, and the treasure brought down to Panama by the steamer Columbia.

The steamer Winfield Scott left Panama on the 17th instant for San Francisco, with 600 passengers.

The steamer Golden Gate was to leave Panama on the 25th, with about 150 passengers and 600 United States troops.

When a woman loseth her good name, she cant get it back again. Such is precisely the case with a dog

From the Nashville Union of the 13th inst.

Letter from General Pillow.—His Outside of Franklin Pierce.

COLUMBIA, (Tenn.,) July 8. 1852.

As everything touching the character of General Pierce, as well as the opinion of our public men, now interest the public, I have thought it not improper to give you, for publication, an extract of a private letter of the late ex-President Polk, written to myself, on the 18th day of May, 1847, and delivered to me in the city of Puebla, Mexico. The extract is as follows, viz:

"Your two brigadier generals, Pierce and Cadwallader, who will be under your immediate command, are noble men. General Pierce is now the first man in New England. He is a man of fine talents. He is my personal friend, and you may fully confide in him. He was with me in the House of Representatives for several years, and was afterwards in the Senate. General Cadwallader is a gentleman of high character, and of decided military reputation. You may well be proud of two such officers under your command."

Of General Cadwallader, who is not before the country, it is not my purpose to make any remark. His character for gallant conduct and chivalric bearing has never been, and never will be, questioned.—Nor should I deem it necessary to add a single remark to the paragraph so fully expressive of the opinion of the late distinguished ex-President of the nation, except for the very unjust, illiberal, and false reflections upon the conduct of General Pierce while an officer of the army in Mexico, by certain Eastern presses, and by Senator Jones and Mr. Netherland, of Tennessee.

In the operations of the army in the valley of Mexico, that General Pierce fully sustained the exalted opinion of ex-President Polk, will be seen by reference to the reports of Major Generals Scott and Worth, and those of my own. These despatches were all prepared with a personal knowledge of the gallant bearing of General Pierce, and at a time and under circumstances exempting those officers from any possible motive to over-estimate the importance of his services or the character of his conduct.

The reports of the first and last of these officers agree in the statement of the fact that Gen. Pierce was severely injured by the fall of his horse on the rocks of the Pedrigal while gallantly leading his brigade in the battle of Contreras. They also bear full testimony to the fact, that though so badly injured he might have retired to the hospital as disabled for duty, and "though barely able to keep his saddle," yet he remained upon duty, and led his gallant brigade into the bloody battle of Churubusco, and continued in its command until overcome by exhaustion and pain, he fainted, fell from his horse, and was borne from the field.

When it is known to the country that the whole army, including General Pierce, had been upon duty from early on the morning of the 19th till late in the day on the 20th of August, without refreshment or repose, and that Gen. Pierce was so badly injured by the fall of his horse that he lay upon the field and in the midst of the Pedrigal all night, and that next day he was "barely able to keep his saddle," before this long and bloody battle commenced, after a long and hot pursuit of the enemy; when these facts are known to the country, as they are to those who shared in the glories and suffering of that field, I am persuaded that no one will either feel or express surprise that Gen. Pierce's physical strength, overcome with long-continued suffering, pain, and exhaustion, should have given way, and that he should have fainted and fallen from his horse. But it is presuming a great deal to suppose that those who bore him from the field should not have known the difference between an officer whose physical strength was actually so over-tasked, and in a state of total helplessness and unconsciousness, and one who had from timidity affected this condition.

But it is impossible for an intelligent people to believe that had an officer of Gen. Pierce's rank and command so acted, his immedediate division commander and General Scott himself, and Generals Worth and Shields—the former of these his associate on the field, the latter commanding him in that part of it—would all have concurred in making out false reports to the government; thus dishonoring themselves to screen from merited condemnation and disgrace an officer who had basely and cowardly shrunk from duty. Those who entertain this opinion utterly discredit and dishonor all those officers, and among them General Scott himself; for upon no supposition can the character and conduct of General Pierce for courage and gallantry be called in question.

Why not call in question that of Gen. Scott himself? Because during the battle of Contreras he was, with the exception of a short period, at San Augustine; while during the battle of Churubusco he was at Covacan; and during the battle of Molino del Rey and during the storming of Chepultepec he was at Tacubaya. And yet who has ever done so? Gen. Scott might have been nearer these fields. He was, however, near enough to successfully direct the operations of the army, which required not his immediate presence to inspire it to deeds of courage and heroic daring. He knew that no results would be obtained by unnecessarily exposing his person; and hence he prudently and wisely occupied positions, though somewhat remote, from which he could safely direct the operations of the army. Yet it would be as reasonable and as just to reflect upon Gen. Scott's conduct and character for gallantry as Gen Pierce's.

If Gen. Pierce had sought a less active participation in these bloody operations, the wound he received by the fall of his horse would have thrown him out of the after operations, and he would (as he could with honor) have retired to the hospital or his tent, as disabled for duty, and thus have avoided all risk in the battle of Churubusco. If, owing to the injury he received on the 19th, he had a less distinguished part than did others, yet his participation was by no means a negative one.

An officer who won honorable mention for gallantry and good conduct, in battles where all had so full and glorious a share, in the official reports of every officer upon the field who was his senior, (including General Scott himself,) could have performed no negative part upon other fields; and among officers less distinguished his services would have greatly distinguished him, and might have satisfied the highest aspirations of the most ambitious soldier.

Having a personal knowledge of the facts here stated, I feel it a duty of honor to state them in vindication of the character of a brother officer, unjustly reflected upon by those knowing personally nothing of the facts; and if I know myself, I would not by my silence acquiesce in any false statement before the public so deeply wounding to the pride and sensibilities of an American soldier, whether whig or democrat.

I have no wish to throw myself before the public, nor into the canvass, nor before the country, nor to make any issue with any portion of the press. Neither do I seek or wish a collision with any gentleman of the whig party. I have the honor of a personal acquaintance and of kind relations with both the gentlemen named above as of my own State, and I mention their names that I may be understood as correcting their statements—based, as I suppose, upon erroneous information. But, be this as it may, the imputation is unjust—is false and calumnious.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
GIDEON J. PILLOW.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Judges of the Superior Court of Law will ride the ensuing Fall Circuits in the following order:

1.	Edenton,	Judge Manly.
2.	Newbern,	" Battle.
3.	Raleigh,	" Settle.
4.	Hillsborough,	" Dick.
5.	Wilmington,	" Caldwell.
6.	Salisbury,	" Ellis.
7.	Morganton,	" Bailey.

A SAILOR DEVOURED BY A SHARK AT NORFOLK.—The Norfolk Argus says:—The other night one of the men on board the U. S. ship Pennsylvania attemped to make his escape from the service by plunging overboard in expectation of reaching the shore in safety. The poor fellow had scarcely, however, touched the water, when he was seized by a large shark and speedily despatched. His cries for help are represented as being piteous in the extreme, but before the boats could get to his assistance he was destroyed by the voracious monster of the deep. It is said that a number of these fish are in our waters, having followed the Cyane when she came in from sea, with several men upon her sick list—their instinct, when there is disease on shipboard, prompting them to pursue in the wake in hopes of prey. Such sagacity is truly wonderful.

Ann Maria Wilson, colored, aged 52 years, was found dead in Barker street, yesterday. Cause, starvation.—*New York Tribune*, 12*th*.

Never heard of a Southern slave dying of this ki-

Gen. Jackson, Gen. Scott, and Gov. DeWitt Clinton.

"In April, 1817," (says the Nashville Union, of a late date,) "Gen. Jackson, the commander of the Southern Division of the U. S. Army, issued an order concerning the government of that Division.—This order was spoken of in terms highly insulting to a brother officer, with whom he had been on terms of intimacy. Of the language of Gen. Scott, Gen. Jackson was informed by an anonymous letter from New York, and he immediately made a respectful call upon Gen. Scott for an explanation. The reply of Gen. Scott, as appears from the annexed letter, was insulting and opprobrious. This letter we have never seen in print, but to it Gen. Jackson replied as follows:"

GEN. JACKSON TO GEN. SCOTT.

HEAD QUARTERS, DIVISION OF THE SOUTH,
NASHVILLE, Dec. 3, 1817.

SIR: I have been absent from this place for a considerable time, rendering the last friendly office I could, to a particular friend, whose eyes I closed on the 20th ult. Owing to this, your letter of the 4th October was not received until the 1st inst.

Upon the receipt of the anonymous communication made me from New York, I hastened to lay it before you: that course was suggested to me by the respect I felt for you as a man and a soldier, and that you might have it in your power to answer how far you had been guilty of so base and inexcusable conduct. Independent of the services you had rendered your country, the circumstances of your wearing the badge and insignia of a soldier, led me to the conclusion that I was addressing a gentleman. With those feelings you were written to, and had an idea been for a moment entertained that you could have descended from the high and dignified character of a Major General of the army of the United States, and used a language so opprobious and insolent as you have done, rest assured I should have viewed you as rather too contemptible to have held any converse with you on the subject. If you have lived in the world thus long in the entire ignorance of the obligations and duties which honor impose, you are indeed past the time of hearing: and surely he must be ignorant of them, who seems so little to understand their influence.

Pray, sir, does your recollection serve, in what school of phylosophy you were taught; that to a letter inquiring into the nature of a supposed injury, and clothed in language so decorous and unexceptionable, an answer should be given, couched in pompous insolence and bullying expression? I had hoped that what was charged upon you by my anonymous correspondent, was unfounded; I had hoped so from the belief that Gen. Scott was a soldier and a gentleman; *but when I see those statements doubly confirmed by his own words*, it becomes a matter of inquiry how far a man of honorable feelings can reconcile them to himself, or longer set up a claim to that character. Are you ignorant, sir, that had my order, at which your refined judgment is so extremely touched, been made the subject of inquiry, you might, from your standing, not your character, been constituted one of my judges? How very improper, then, was it, thus situated, and without a knowledge of any of the attendant circumstances, for you to have prejudged the whole matter. This at different times and in the circle of your friends, you could do; and yet, had I been arraigned, and you detailed as one of my judges, *with the designs of an assassin lurking under a fair exterior*, you would have approached the holy sanctuary of justice! Is conduct like this congenial with that high sense of dignity which should be seated in a soldier's bosom? Is it due from a brother officer to assail in the dark the reputation of another, and stab him at a moment when he cannot expect it? I might insult an honorable man with questions such as these, but shall not expect that they will harrow up one who must be dead to all those feelings which are characteristics of a gentleman.

In terms as polite as I was capable of noting, I asked you if my informant had stated truly, if you were the author of the publication and remarks charged against you and to what extent; a reference to your letter, without any comment upon mine, will inform how far you have pursued a similar course; how little of the gentleman and how much of the hectoring bully you have manifested. If nothing else would, the epaulets which grace your shoulders should have dictated a different course, and have admonished you that, however small may have been your respect for another, respect for yourself should have taught you the necessity of replying, at least mildly, to the inquiries I suggested; and more especially should you have done this, when your own constructions must have fixed you as guilty of the abominable crime of detraction—of slandering, and behind his back, an officer. But not content with answering to what was proposed, your *overweening vanity* has led you to make an offering of your advice.

Believe me, sir, it is not in my power to render thanks; I think too highly of myself to suppose that I stand at all in need of your admonitions; and too lightly of you to appreciate them as useful. For good advice I am always thankful; but never fail to spurn it when I know it to flow from an incompetent and unreliable source; the breast where base and guilty passions dwell is not the place to look for virtue. My notions, sir, are not those now taught in modern school, and in fashionable high life; they were imbibed in ancient days, and hitherto have, and yet bear me to the conclusion that he who can wantonly outrage the feeling of another—who, without cause, can extend injury where none is done, is capable of any crime, however detestible in its nature, and will not fail to commit it, whenever it be imposed by necessity.

I shall not stoop to a justification of my order before you, or to notice the weakness and absurdities of your tinsel rhetoric; it may be quite conclusive to yourself, and I have no disposition to attempt convincing you, that your ingenuity is not so profound as you have imagined it. To my government, whenever it may please, I hold my self liable to answer, and to produce the reasons which prompted me to the course I took; and the intermedling spies and pimps of the war department, who are in the garb of gentlemen, I hold myself responsible for any grievance they may labor under on my account, with whom you have my permission to number yourself. For what I have said I offer no apology; you have deserved it all, and more, were it necessary to say more. I will barely remark in conclusion, that if you *feel yourself agrieved* at what is here said, any *communication* from you will meet me safely at this place.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most ob't serv't,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Brevet Major Gen. W. Scott, U. S. Army, N. Y.

To this letter, after a delay of one month, General Scott replied as follows:

GENERAL SCOTT TO GENERAL JACKSON.

HEAD QUARTERS, 1ST AND 3D MILITARY DEPARTMENTS, New York, Jan. 2, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 3d ultimo, was handed to me about the 22d, and has not been read, I might say thought of, since. These circumstances will show you that it is my wish to reply to you "dispassionately."

I regret that I cannot accept the challenge you offer me. Perhaps I may be restrained from wishing to level a pistol at the breast of a fellow being, in private combat, by a sense of religion; but lest this motive should excite the ridicule of gentlemen of liberal habits of thinking and acting, I beg leave to add, that I decline the honor of your invitation from patriotic scruples. [!!] My ambition is not that Erostratus. I should think it would be easy for you to console yourself under this refusal, by the application of a few epithets, as coward, &c., to the object of your resentment, and I here promise to leave you until the next war, to persuade yourself of their truth.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

To Gen. Andrew Jackson, Commanding the Southern Division of the United States Army.

In April, 1819, De Witt Clinton of New York, a talented and high-toned man, made the following publication in the Newspapers of the day in regard to General Scott. It explains itself.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Gen. Scott, of the Army of the United States, having, in a letter of the 3d of January, 1817, to General Jackson, insinuated that I had written, dictated or instigated an anonymous letter to the latter gentleman, for unworthy motives and improper purposes: and having also concealed the imputation from me until the publication of a pamphlet which reached me on the 4th inst., I have considered it proper to declare that I had no agency or participation in writing, dictating or instigating any anonymous letter whatever to General Jackson—and that I am entirely ignorant of the author—and that the

This declaration is made from motives of respect for public opinion and not from any regard for General Scott, whose conduct on this occasion is such a total departure from honor and propriety, *as to render him unworthy of the notice of a man who has any respect for himself.*

It is not probable that I can at this time have any recollection of having had the honor of seeing Gen. Scott on the 9th of June, 1817, at a dinner in New York, or of the topic of conversation as he suggests; circumstances so unimportant are not apt to be impressed upon the memory. But I feel a confident persuation that I did not make use of any expression incompatible with the high respect which I entertain for Gen. Jackson,

DEWITT CLINTON.

Albany, April 6th, 1819.

After this publication had been before the country a considerable length of time, DeWit Clinton was elected Governor of New York, and upon his inauguration took a public oath of the most binding character, against duelling. As soon as Governor Clinton had taken upon himself the oath of office, Gen. Scott challenged him to fight a duel, on account of the above publication. In reply to this challenge, Gov. Clinton informed the General that he would "hold his challenge under advisement, until he (Scott) should settle an unadjusted difficulty between himself and one *Andrew Jackson*.

The Mint.

The following is a synopsis of the operations of the Mint, from an elaborate table recently made out:—

COINAGE AT ALL THE MINTS.

To close of 1847	$145,111,295 61
To close of 1848	5,879,720 49
To close of 1849	11,164,695 82
To close of 1850	33,872,306 00
To close of 1851	63,488,524 33
Five months 1852	22,336,331 74
Total coinage at all the mints	$281,878,874 59

TOTAL COINAGE OF EACH MINT.

U. S Mint at Philadelphia	$228,690,568 59
Branch mint at New Orleans	45,491,665 00
Branch mint at Charlotte, N. C.	3,211,563 50
Branch mint at Dahlonoga, Ga.,	4,485,077 50
Total coinage	$281,878,874 59

COINAGE OF THE DIFFERENT METALS.

Gold coinage	$202,205,888 50
Silver coinage	73,252,060 90
Copper coinage	1,420,925 19
Total coinage	$281,878,874 59

The following is a statement of the value of gold of domestic production, deposited at the Mint and its branches, from their organization to May 31, 1852:

DEPOSITS OF AMERICAN GOLD.

From California	$118,608,082
From other sources	16,166,581

PAPER DUELS.—A history of the Newspaper duels of the day would be an amusing book. If once a "personal affair" gets into the public journals, it usually ends there. People who mean "fight" and not "bounce" always contrive to prevent premature disclosures. Again—you may generally tell from the wording of a cartel whether the party is intent on gunpowder. Courage is curt; it does not indulge in long explanations. In fact, two parties who have made up their minds to fight are almost as brief in their correspondence as were Captain Brilliant and Lieutenant Hurricane in the "Post Captain," when respective marriages. "Dear Hurricane, I am spliced!" writes the captain. "Dear Brilliant, so am I; and a d—l of a splice I've made of it!" replies the lieutenant. We would suggest the following as good forms for a challenge and acceptance. "Sir—Apologise or fight. If the latter, name time and place. Yours, &c." Then the challenged party, supposing he had the "grit," might reply: "Sir—I fight. Pistols. 6 a. m. to-morrow. Place—my dining room." This would be settling the affair in a business like, off hand way, and would tell remarkably well in the papers after one of the parties had been shot, and the other arrested uner the act for the prevention and punishment of duelling.

Another Defender of Gen. Pierce.

The United States Service Journal, edited by Col. W. W. Tompkins, New York, contains another vindication of Gen. Pierce, by a companion-in-arms, as was the editor, in Mexico. The Journal is neutral in politics, but prompt at meeting and defending all unjust reflections upon the army and its officers, of the past or the present. The following is the article of the Journal:

"GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE.—It is painful to hear now and then a squib from some volunteer, reflecting upon the valor of this citizen when acting as the commandant of a volunteer force in Mexico.—Although such an instance is not worth repeating, we cannot avoid rebuking those who are so unsteady with their tongue as to slur at others. Whenever you meet a man, reader, who has the kindness to entertain you with a detail of his chivalrous actions, and is free to detract from the merits of others, who would damn the character of their superiors with slanders and insinuations, you may turn the story end for end and you shall have the parties in their proper position. Gen. Pierce is an honorable man and a brave officer. Go, citizens, to Gen. Scott, and to the officers of the army who acted in his and their vicinity, and inquire of them whether he was qualified as an officer—that is, if you think the speeches of those who have made insinuations are worthy of notice at all. We think they are not.—Thank God, once more we may boast, no matter for other considerations, that one at least of the candidats (we shall have four perhaps, in the field,) for the presidency, is irreproachable beyond cavil, positively firm and clear-headed on the great question of the times—namely, slavery—a word that never should be spoken in Congress in relation to, or in connexion with slavery, unless by unanimous request of the Southern States, where it is a constitutional feature."

An Important Bill in Relation to Post Office Affairs.

A bill has been introduced to the House of Representatives to prevent the carrying of letters and newspapers, out of the mail, by private express companies. The first section provides that no custom house officer shall permit any vessel arriving at a port to enter, until all letters on board shall be delivered to the nearest post office, and an affidavit to that effect made by the captain or commander. The collector, and every officer of customs, and every special agent of the Post Office Department, when instructed by the Postmaster General to make examinations and seizures, shall search every vessel for letters, with power to seize all letters and packages, containing letters sent contrary to law on board any ship, and to convey such letters to the nearest post office. Authority is also given to bring suit—one-half of the penalty for illegally carrying or sending letters to be paid to the officer seizing, and the other to the Department. All packages and parcels so seized, in which a letter has been concealed, to be forfeited to the United States.

The second section declares that it shall not be lawful for any person, other than the captain or commander of a ship or vessel, to carry or transport any letter or packet, or parcel containing letters.—Every violation of this provision is to be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars. The captain of such vessel who refuses or wilfully neglects to deposite all letters in the nearest post office within twenty-four hours after his arrival, shall forfeit five hundred dollars as also double the amount of postages on letters he has failed to give up.

The third section prohibits any proprietor, member or agent of any Express from carrying any letter or communication in writing, and in addition to penalties already prescribed, declares that they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, and a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for every such offence.

The fourth section declares that any mail contractor, and agent and employee of such contractor, who shall knowingly transport any member, agent or messenger of any Express company, known to be engaged in violation of the preceding section, such contractor shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, liable to a fine not exceeding one year's pay of his contract, and the Postmaster General shall have power, on conviction, to declare the contract null and void.

IMPROVED SHIP BUILDING.—A ship builder in New York says he is the inventor of a new model for vessels, which is superior to any thing ever yet presented to the public. The first vessel ever built upon his plan was the pleasure barge "Swordfish," which had 36 feet keel, 25 feet deck, and 5 feet beam—propelled twelve miles an hour by eight men, with ease, and riding a heavy sea more buoyantly and steadily than any boat of the same size previously built. She was launched in October last. The yatch Seabird will be launched this month; the Tornado will be built in about four months, and a steamer, the General Washington, 500 feet long, is in progress for the

The Massacre of Captain Marcy and his Command by Camanche Indians.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—The following are all the particulars received here of the massacre of Capt. Marcy and his command by the Camanche Indians.

Government expresses arrived at Fort Smith on the 17th, bringing intelligence of the destruction of the expedition to the head waters of the Red river, and the murder of Captain Marcy and eighty men by Camanche and Kioway Indians. The Indians were about 1000 strong, and fought the troops all day. Capt. Marcy, Dr. Shumard, Capt Strain, and J. R. Suydam, of New York are supposed to have been killed.

The Camanches were on their way to attack the posts on the branches, when they were met by Capt. Marcy and his troops. They entered his camp in a friendly manner, received presents from him, and left at night, running off with a number of mules. The next morning they returned and attacked the camp, and after resisting them for 24 hours, Capt Marcy thought it advisable to surrender, in hopes they would be satisfied with the plunder of the camp. The report, however, is that they made an indiscriminate massacre of all the prisoners. The greatest excitement prevailed on the frontiers, and it was thought that Fort Arbuckle and the forts on the branches would be next attacked.

Increase of Population in San Francisco.

The San Francisco Herald says that the population of that place, drawn from every quarter of the globe and made up of every race, continues to increase with astonishing rapidity. The number of passengers landed at San Francisco during the month of May was as follows:

From Panama, by steamers and sailing vessels	4,561
From China	2,445
From San Juan del Sud	1,743
From Chili	791
From Mexico	603
From France	201
From Oregon	107
From New York and Boston, direct	89
From Sydney	55
From Sandwich Islands	36
From Society Islands	10
Total	10,641

The Herald adds, that the departures during the month were unusually few, probably not exceeding fifteen hundred; and it estimates that the population of the State will be increased during the present year at least one hundred thousand.

The painful fact is also noticed, in connexion with the immigration of the month of May, that the mortality on passenger vessels was beyond precedent, nearly one hundred and fifty deaths having occurred on shipboard.

The influx of Chinese into San Francisco continued as great as ever, and was not expected to slacken until their countrymen heard of the difficulties that had taken place between the two races. Within ten days preceding the 26th of June, five vessels arrived from China bringing upwards of sixteen hundred passengers. The most of them were making their way to the southern mines, where Americans were beginning to employ them.

Some girls in kissing, purse up their mouths as if they were about to perform on the flageolet. This is wrong. Kissing is a luxury that should be indulged in with "an appetite," and not nibbled as if it were a "pizen."

THE POPE.—Letters from Rome state that the Pope is threatened with dropsy, and that the state of his health gives great uneasiness to his physicians. Hitherto, every effort has been made to conceal his danger from the public. It is said, that in the event of his disease proving fatal, he will be succeeded by Cardinal Wiseman.

SOME CORNFIELD.—A Michigan paper in speaking of a farmer in that State, says that one of his cultivated lots is a cornfield six miles square.

DIED.

At the Red Sulphur Springs, Va., on the 24th ult., in the 26th year of her age, Mrs. MARY S., wife of Mr. DONALD MCRAE, and daughter of Mr. T. Savage of this town.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

July 28—Schr. Express, Moore, from New River, to DeRosset & Brown.

29—Schr. Harvest, Williams, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

Brig Nancy Pratt, Bates, from New York, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with molasses.

Schr. Memento, Smith, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Brig J. A Lancaster, Gifford, from Boston, to J. H. Flanner.

Schr. Plandome, Brown, from New York, to J. H. Flanner.

Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Jones, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Schr. Melissa Holland, Mason, from Shallotte, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. C. B. Glover, Rabun, from Shallotte, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. Midyett, Rollins, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Schr. Dacotah, Mankin, from New York, to Freeman & Houston; with mdze.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Brig Geo. Washington, Knowlton, from Portsmouth, N. H., in ballast, to Wm. M. Harriss.

30.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston; with 93 passengers.

30—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Schr. Zenobia, Midyett, from Hyde county, to Miles Costin; with corn.

Schr. Dixon Swindell, Douglass, from Hyde co., to Miles Costin; with corn.

31—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Smith, from Charleston; with 48 passengers.

Schr. David Smith, Smith, from Charleston, to George Harriss.

July 31.—Tow Boat Telegraph, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth, with spirits turpentine.

Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, from Fayettevill, to A. D. Cazaux.

Aug. 1.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston; with 48 passengers.

Brig Wilson Fuller, Johnson, 24 hours from Savannah, in ballast, to Miles Costin.

Tow Boat Odd Fellow, from Fayettville, to E.